"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 77⅝; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7⅞.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria attended the jubilee review of troops at Aldershot Camp yesterday. Gen. Miles, Ambassador Hay, and Whitelaw Reid were present. Emperor William has selected Count Posadowsky-Werner and Dr. Miquel to succeed to Dr. von Boetticher's offices. Serious riots occurred among the Mussulmans in Calcutta, who hooted and stoned Europeans in the streets. A volume of the letters of Napoleon, hitherto suppressed, will be issued in Paris during the present week. Over 100 persons have been drowned and 20,000 in Galatz, Moldavia, are rendered homeless by the floods of the Danube.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A Boer-German syndicate is said to be buying shares of the Mozambique Company, looking to the control of Delagoa Bay.

A gasoline stove exploded on an oyster boat at Sayville yesterday, setting fire to the cook's clothes and to the boat. The cook jumped overboard to extinguish his burning apparel and then climbed back and fought the fire alone.

The police have accepted the identification of the mangled corpse in the Morgue as William Guldensuppe and have formally charged Mrs. Nack with his murder. Martin Thorn, known in the Guldensuppe-Nack household as Fred, is also suspected, and the police are looking for him.

Jacob Worth, Brooklyn's Republican leader, in an interview yesterday expressed himself freely on Mr. Quigg's edict that members of the Citizens' Union party should be debarred from enrollment. He said it was unjust and inexpedient, and that Brooklyn Republicans would not even tolerate some of Mr. Quigg's ideas.

Page 2.

Gen. Rius Rivera has submitted to an operation in the hospital at Havana. His condition is serious, although his spirits have improved.

The harbor steamboat mail service, for expediting the delivery of mail from incoming steamers, was begun yesterday on the arrival of the Germanic, and proved a gratifying success.

The Republican Senators, in their final caucus on the Tariff bill last evening, voted to report no anti-trust amendment and disapproved of the proposed duty on tea and the increased tax on beer, but decided to provide for a tax on bond and stock transactions.

Page 3.

A party of financiers yesterday in a parlor car went over all the Brooklyn trolley routes.

Several Citizens' Union meetings were held in the different Assembly districts. A Tammany meeting was also held which was addressed by Senator Grady.

The polo tournament at Hempstead was continued yesterday. The Devon team won from the Country Club of Philadelphia by a score of 13 to 6.

Miss Lena Blumenshine, a Sunday school teacher, has married her Chinese pupil, Ching Lung. The latter changed his name to Thomas Tome to oblige his bride.

The State Civil Service Commission yesterday adopted the rules to carry into effect the provisions of the new civil service law. It also approved the new rules for Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New York.

The death of Auguste Cherons of West Hoboken by drowning made his wife aware that his mother was living, and brought the mother her first knowledge that her son had been married for several years.

A Brooklyn Board of Audit cut down many bills for jail supplies furnished. The charge for barrels of soft soap was reduced from $1.50 to 90 cents. Blankets were reduced from $3.10 to $1.90, and calico from 9 to 3 cents.

Page 4.

Russia's census just completed shows a population of 129,211,113 in the empire.

It is reported that the Western sub-agents of the steamship companies are forming an organization to fight scalpers and maintain rates.

Secretary Long has approved of the recommendations that Commander Mullan and Paymaster Corwine be dismissed from the navy, the latter's sentence to two years' imprisonment to be commuted.

President McKinley yesterday nominated George R. Bidwell for Collector of Customs at New York, Wilbur F. Wakeman for Appraiser, and Emory P. Close for Attorney of the Northern District. Also John F. Gowey for Consul General at Yokohama.

Page 5.

Seven races were run at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Central Trust winning the only stake on the card. Tragedian won the handicap at a mile and an eighth.

A revolver, carelessly handled by William Babcock of Tarrytown, Wednesday night, discharged a bullet that went through a girl's arm, furrowed the wall, passed through a heavy curtain, and finally stopped in a refrigerator.

The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club had a very successful regatta yesterday at Larchmont. Twenty-one yachts started and sailed over the triangular course. The winners were Vaquero III., Shark, Quantuck, Volsung, Ethel, Punch, and Sora.

Page 7.

Ordinary Seaman Carter, who killed Master at Arms Kenny on the berth deck of the battleship Indiana on Wednesday, will not be court-martialed, but will be tried by a United States Court.

Page 11.

Miss Constance Mackenzie, a white woman, daughter of Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, was married to John S. Durham, colored, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

Five Indians are dead and others dying at Malone's Point, on Millelacs Lake, Minnesota, from drinking painkiller, hair oil, and other alcoholic preparations. Trouble is feared.

The trial of Howard C. Benham for the murder of his wife was continued at Batavia, N. Y., yesterday. Dr. Townsend told of the autopsy, and he said that Mrs. Benham did not die from natural causes.

There was much suffering in Company G's excursion to the State Camp of Instruction Wednesday, owing to the disregard of the comfort of the passengers by those in command. Despite the heat, the work the men in camp yesterday was pronounced worthy of great praise.

Page 12.

Brooklyn pushed a settlement for $470,000 yesterday to a conclusion. Delay until Jan. 1 would have meant a division of the sum among the five boroughs.

The "new rules of the road at sea" went into effect yesterday nearly all over the world. In most respects they are the old rules perfected and made more precise.

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment has disapproved the charges against Capt. Colligan. Chaplain Darlington of this regiment is going to resign on account of ill health.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed a judgment recovered in a district court by John A. Stewart against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for a penalty of $50, under the railroad law, for charging fares in excess of the legal rate.

The first day's session of the New York Teachers' Convention, held in the Normal College yesterday, was largely attended. There were several addresses and discussions upon educational topics. Rochester was chosen as the next meeting place, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Jersey City some years ago acquired forty acres of land on the Hackensack River for dock purposes, and its ownership was forgotten. It was rediscovered five years ago, and again it slipped municipal memory. Yesterday its existence was again made known, and the city is being urged to either use or lease the land.

The Joseph Schilling Association, named in honor of the Alderman, had a picnic at Gifford's, S. I., yesterday. It was only marred by two unhappy circumstances. A man fell off a tally-ho and dislocated his elbow, and a native Staten Islander played poker with the New York politicians with disastrous results to them.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Baseball.—Page 5.

CLAIM FOR 50,000,000 ACRES.

Garza Said to Have the Original Papers of the Peralta Reavis Grant in Arizona.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 1.—E. A. Garza, an attorney of San Antonio, Texas, and Monterey, Mexico, is here preparing to file a suit before the United States Court of Private Land Claims for the Peralta Reavis land grant in Arizona and New Mexico that surpasses the claims of A. Addison Peralta Reavis.

Garza says he has found the original papers of the grant, and that they call for 50,000,000 instead of 12,000,000 acres. The papers, he says, are in the Spanish archives at San Luis Potosi, where most of the heirs reside. Some live in California, there being 800 claimants in all. Garza says the bona fide claimant has known for years the existence of the original papers, but deemed it best to remain quiet until Reavis was exposed. He says the original papers were taken from Mexico at the time of the revolt against Spain and deposited at Havana, and later taken back to San Luis Potosi.

The mistake has always been made in searching the archives at Mexico City and Madrid and Seville, Spain. This caused Reavis to work up the forgeries which landed him in jail, he still having ten months of his sentence to serve. Reavis's claim took in the town of Phoenix, Arizona, and several others, but this new claim is more far-reaching.

ESCAPE FROM A CONVENT.

Two Girls in Cincinnati Have an Exciting Experience.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Maggie Gaffey of Covington, aged fifteen, and Millie Hober of Cincinnati, aged sixteen, made a daring escape from the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in this city, after midnight. They dropped twenty feet from a fourth-story window to a roof, and then scaled the convent walls. Millie Hober sprained her ankles, and her companion would not desert her.

The police took charge of them. The girls tell stories of starvation, hard work, and cruel treatment, and threaten suicide if they are returned. The police will investigate.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Preparations for the '97 Convention in San Francisco Complete.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The arrangement for the reception of thousands of Christian Endeavorers who are speeding to this city for the '97 convention, are now complete, and the local committees, who have been working night and day for some time past in anticipation of the demands of the visitors, are now resting in order to have something in reserve for the work ahead of them.

The work of decorating the city is being rushed as rapidly as possible. The question of housing the guests has been satisfactorily arranged, and the street car management is prepared to meet any additional demands that may be made upon it.

OHIO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Meeting Called for July 8 in Columbus—Expediency of a Separate Ticket Discussed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—Provisional Chairman S. H. Holding of Cleveland and Executive Chairman James Caren of Columbus have called a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Gold Democratic Party, to be held in this city July 8, at which the expediency of putting a separate State ticket in the field will be discussed. The Gold Democrats resent the studied slight put upon them by yesterday's convention.

Chairman Caren denounces the platform for its indorsement in general terms of the Chicago instrument of 1896, and a prominent member of the gold wing promises to divert 50,000 votes from yesterday's silver nominee. The gold Democrats were not even accorded the courtesy of notice. They were advised by the various county conventions that they were not wanted, and they were not in evidence in the slightest degree in the State Convention. The Populists and silver Republicans asked for representation on the ticket, which was refused them, but the gold men were utterly ignored.

Conservative silver men believe that the Gold Democrats will support the ticket for the reason that they do not regard silver as an issue in a State campaign, but the men who controlled yesterday's convention say it is, and the gold men take them at their word.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers on Board the Empire State at Alexandria Bay.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 1.—The final meeting of the New York Editorial Association for the year of 1897 was held on the steamer Empire State on its trip today from the bay to Kingston. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year. President—Lewis McKaistry, Fredonia Censor; Vice Presidents—Garry H. Willard, Boonville Herald; Charles S. Munger, Herkimer Citizen; John J. Platt, Poughkeepsie Eagle; W. J. Kline, Amsterdam Democrat; H. B. Calvin, Glens Falls Times; Secretary and Treasurer—A. O. Bunnell, Dansville Advertiser; Executive Committee—Horace J. Knap, Auburn Advertiser; G. S. Griswold, Batavia News; A. N. Stanson, Middletown Press; Frederick P. Hall, Jamestown Journal; W. J. Allen, Adams Journal.

The meeting place for next year was not decided upon, as there is much competition for it and a decision will not be reached until the Executive Committee meets in January.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN BRADFORD.

George Blakely Dead, and a Woman Dying from Laudanum Poisoning.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 1. — George Blakely, proprietor of a job printing office and Secretary of the School Board, is dead, and Miss Lillian Spatz, a waitress in the Williamson restaurant, is in a precarious condition, the result of laudanum, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent.

The tragedy took place in Blakely's office, which had been closed all day until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the girl staggered out of the door and asked for water. Upon investigation Blakely was found in a back room dead. Near him was a woman's hat, and fastened to the top with a hatpin was a piece of paper, upon which which was written:

"Take this to Mrs. Jennie Spatz."

The girl, who will probably die, has not recovered sufficiently to give an account of the affair. Blakely was Collector of the First, Second, and Sixth Ward taxes, and is said to be about $6,100 short in his accounts. The County Commissioners were pressing him for a settlement, and were going to call on him to-day.

Go to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands or the Adirondack Mountains and spend Fourth of July; only half fare by the New York Central. Ten dollars for the round trip New York to Chautauqua.—Adv.

MR. WORTH ON MR. QUIGG

Is Amazed at the Latter's Edict Debarring Citizens' Union Voters from Enrollment.

UNJUST AND INEXPEDIENT

Brooklyn Republicans, He Says, Will Not Even Tolerate Some of Quigg's Ideas—New York Conditions Do Not Justify the Manifesto.

County Clerk Jacob Worth, who is down from Saratoga for a day or two, gave his opinion yesterday in reference to Chairman Quigg's edict debarring members of the Citizens' Union from enrollment in the Republican Party. He said that he was amazed at the propositions laid down, both from the standpoint of justice and political expediency.

"Republicans in Brooklyn," said Mr. Worth, "would not tolerate the execution of some of his ideas, and I very much doubt if conditions exist in New York that could justify the course he suggests. I say this with reference to his proposition debarring members of the Citizens' Union from affiliation with the Republican organization.

"In connection with this, it is to be remembered, in the first place, that the organization of the Republican Party in New York County represents something less than 40 per cent. of the voters who supported President McKinley at the polls last November. What is self-evident, therefore, is that 60 per cent. of the votes were cast by Republicans who are outside of the organization, by citizens of independent political proclivities, and by Democrats.

"The significance of these figures makes comment unnecessary. They demonstrate that Mr. Quigg's position is untenable. If the men who have connected themselves with organizations outside of that of the Republican Party for the purpose of bringing about the nomination of an independent or fusion candidate cannot retain or secure membership in the Republican organization, and if the Republican candidates receive only the votes of those who are admitted into the party organization, then those candidates would poll not more than one-quarter of the votes in the City of New York on election day.

"I believe this to be a fair deduction for the reason that nearly if not quite all of that class of voters known as Independent Republicans both desire and demand the nomination of some other than a straight-out Republican machine candidate, and will support a nominee of that kind whether he be put forth by the Republican City Convention and the independent organizations combined or by the independents alone.

"It need hardly be said again that the only nominee that can be elected in opposition to Tammany Hall is that one who receives the combined independent and Republican nominations. A Republican nomination by itself, as I have shown, I believe, could not result in other than failure. As to the chances of an independent nominee, say that the voters of New York were evenly divided between the two parties, and that one-half of each had membership in each of the parties. Under these conditions, which are liberal to the Independents, the latter could not defeat the candidate of Tammany Hall unless supported by a considerable proportion of those Republicans who are members of the organization, and that is a proposition that all past experiences show as impossible of fulfillment.

"If Republicans are not to be permitted to become parties to a movement that has for its object that of the Citizens' Union, without sacrificing their partisan principles on State and National matters, what encouragement is there for Democrats to assist us, or for independents, locally of both parties, to come forward and aid in bringing about the union of voters in opposition to the party of the majority in Greater New York? It ought to be an occasion of joy if every man who voted for McKinley would become a member of the Republican organization, no matter what affiliations he may have had with independent organizations."

Mr. Worth was asked if in his opinion the Greater New York convention will indorse the candidate of the Citizens' Union and the other dependent organizations. He replied that the convention would certainly nominate or indorse the candidate for Mayor who has been agreed upon by all the independent organizations. He added:

"The Kings County Republican organization will enroll any voter, no matter what his affiliations have been heretofore, if he desires to become a member of the organization. Yes, that applies to men who have been Democrats. If they declare that they desire to connect themselves with the Republican organization and to support its candidates in the future, the doors will be thrown wide open. That has been the practice ever since reorganization, and has resulted in Brooklyn having so large a proportion of Republicans on the rolls of the district associations."

Mr. Quigg on Mr. Worth.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee returned from Washington last night. He said that he did not care to reply to Mr. Worth further than to say that Mr. Worth advocated substantially what he did, and that is a union of the Republicans with all forces opposed to Tammany.

Other Republican politicians said that they did not like the tone of Mr. Worth's interview and that it was not conducive to harmony in the party.

POPULISTS AND BRYAN'S MONEY

Alleged Sale to the Democrats in 1900 Commented on by Thomas E. Watson.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—Thomas E. Watson, in a signed editorial article in to-day's issue of The People's Party Paper, charges that the fusionists have entered into a compact to deliver the Populist vote to the Democrats in 1900, and that the $1,500 recently contributed to the Populist fund by Mr. Bryan out of the proceeds of his book sales is the first installment of the purchase money. The article concludes as follows:

"We could wish that Mr. Bryan had kept his money in his pocket. He has made a mistake—just as he made a mistake when he joyously rushed a telegram of congratulation to McKinley. How such a devoted champion of the people could find it in his heart to rejoice at the election of the representative of goldbugs and corporations we have not yet been able to comprehend.

"But having thrown out these few remarks, we recur to our question: 'Why have the fusion Populists taken Bryan's money if they are not under obligation to deliver the Populist vote in 1900?'"

ALLIED SILVER MEN OF OHIO.

Mr. Bryan Thinks They Took the Right Course with Their Platform.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, July 1.—While in this city Mr. Bryan, who had just read the platform of the allied silver forces of Ohio, was asked: "What do you think of the platform?"

Mr. Bryan promptly replied: "The Ohio Democrats took exactly the right course. They indorsed the Chicago platform and decided the money question to be the paramount issue, just as the Chicago platform did."

Killed in an Elevator Shaft.

Julia Kane, twenty-two years old, fell down an elevator shaft last night at 1,276 Broadway, and was instantly killed.

CAUTION: You can only buy PAIN'S FIREWORKS at No. 12 Park Place.—Adv.

PLUCKY COOK M'CARTNEY.

Jumped Overboard to Extinguish His Burning Clothes, and Then Climbed Back to Fight a Fire.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 1.—While fighting flames which were caused by an exploding gasoline stove, Walter McCartney, cook on the oyster sloop C. H. Green, Capt. Frank Rogers of Bayport, had a narrow escape from being burned to death last evening.

McCartney was covered with the burning fluid. He managed to reach the deck, and jumped overboard. Although badly burned about the face and hands, he regained the deck, and began a single-handed fight against the flames with a bucket. The fire gained headway despite his efforts, but with help that came from many of the boats anchored near by, the flames were soon under control. The entire cabin and part of the main deck were destroyed.

NEW YORK MINING SYNDICATE.

Property Which Produced $500,000 in Two Years Bought for $160,000.

DENVER, July 1.—Henry Plowe, a mining engineer, has returned from New York, where he concluded the sale of the Topeka group, in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County. The group was sold to a syndicate of New York men for $160,000. Mr. Plowe, however, retains his interest. He has been engaged as manager, and has had $50,000 deposited to his credit to continue operations.

The Topeka shipped $500,000 in 1892 and 1893, closing down in the latter year on account of trouble among the miners.

BUNKER & CO.'S FAILURE.

Episode in Altgeld's Career in Chicago Recalled.

CHICAGO, July 1.—George P. Bunker & Co.'s wagon and carriage house failed today, and S. A. Minard has been appointed receiver. This is the firm of which Dwight W. Andrews, the head of Altgeld's grain and elevator commission, was a partner. In the investigation of Andrews's accounts the firm played an important part, large amounts having been paid to it for carriage hire, repairing, and the purchase of rigs, said to be for the commission's use.

The bill for the receivership was filed on behalf of the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y., and it alleges that gross neglect, incompetence, and dishonesty of the firm forces the action. The principal stockholder is the Cortland Wagon Company. Writs of attachment for $2,225 were served. The Cortland concern also holds judgments and promissory notes against Bunker. The debts of the firm are said to be $10,000 and the assets not more than $2,500.

RUSHING IN CANADA LUMBER.

Thirteen Vessel Loads Arrive at Toledo, and More Coming.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—The largest lumber fleet that has entered this harbor in years arrived this morning. Thirteen vessels, with 7,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, consigned to the Peter Lumber Company, came in and are unloading. Al Peter, the manager, is hustling in large consignments from Canada, to avoid the proposed new tariff on logs and lumber.

This morning Mr. Peter wired Congressman Southard inquiring if the tariff on lumber would be retroactive. If an affirmative answer is not received Mr. Peter has arranged to bring in 2,000,000 feet more. The company has, during the past week, been doing a large business in importing logs from Canada. So far Mr. Peter has brought in 22,000,000 feet, and 10,000,000 more are en route.

Speaking of the matter, Mr. Peter said: "Canada undoubtedly will get back at us with a retaliatory measure, and we are trying to get in all we can before the Canadian tariff goes into effect.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODES.

Engineer, Fireman, and Three Passengers Injured Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Five men were injured to-day by the explosion of the engine boiler of an incoming suburban train on the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railway while the train was going at full speed between Morgan Park and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Engineer John Forg and Fireman John Latschaw will probably die of their injuries.

The engineer and fireman were thrown fifty feet by the explosion. The passenger cars were thrown backward by the shock with such violence that passengers in all of them were thrown over the seats and through the doors. Three of them were badly bruised. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

Christian Endeavor Train Wrecked.

AKRON, Col., July 1.—The first section of the Chicago Christian Endeavor train ran into a freight train six miles west of here about 3 o'clock this morning. Fireman G. A. Cole of McCook, Neb., was slightly hurt, and Dave Maguer, engineer, of the same place, was seriously injured. One passenger, Fred E. Glassburn of Tampico, Ill., was cut over the left eye.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY'S CHOICE

Reuben Lindsay Cave of Nashville Elected President.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 1.—Seventeen Curators of Kentucky University met here this morning to elect a successor to President Charles Louis Loos, who resigned. There were three prominent candidates, all ministers of the Christian denomination—Elder James C. Keith of Irvington, Cal.; the Rev. Reuben Lindsay Cave of Nashville, Tenn., and Elder Mark Collis of this city.

Mr. Keith was the choice of Judge John S. Phelps, one of the Curators, and the Judge worked hard for his choice. The Curators unanimously elected Mr. Cave after the other candidates had been withdrawn.

Reuben Lindsay Cave was born in Orange County, Va., in 1845. He served through the war under Lee, Jackson, and Early. After the war he went into business at Norfolk and then at Richmond and later at Louisville. He was educated at Kentucky University, graduating in the class of '72. After his graduation he was a minister of the Christian Church at Leesburg, Ky., and later at Gordonsville, Va. He taught two years in the Christian University at Canton, Mo., and was its President for three years. Since 1881 he has been minister of the First Christian Church at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Cave is a brother of R. C. Cave of St. Louis and an uncle of E. C. Powell, minister of the First Christian Church of Louisville. He is a man of fine abilities and of great popularity. He has been Chaplain of the Tennessee Senate.

Board of Trade Exchange Opens.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—The Board of Trade Stock Exchange opened formally at 11 o'clock this morning without ceremony. But one batch of stock was posted—Columbus Street Railway, at 42½—but there were numerous inquiries as to the modus operandi of a system not familiar to the average citizen, and the projectors anticipate success.

Deaths from Lightning in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 1.—Lightning Sunday night killed four persons in the house of Charles McCauseland, at Westfield, eighteen miles north of here. The victims were Charles McCauseland, Mrs. Charles McCauseland, his step-brother, and a hired girl.

Richmond Hill Bonds Sold.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., July 1.—The $70,000 4 per cent. highway improvement bonds and $150,000 4 per cent. sidewalk improvement bonds of Richmond Hill have been purchased at 105 by Walter L. Stanton & Co. of New York.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

STEAMER TOURIST ON FIRE

Was Going from New York to Bath Beach with Many Persons on Board.

PASSENGERS MUCH ALARMED

They Were Landed at Fort Hamilton While Their Wives Were Anxiously Awaiting Them on the Wharf at Bath Beach.

Fire started in the forward hold of the twin-screw steamboat Tourist, which plies between the foot of Whitehall Street and Bath Beach, when she was making her down trip last evening. It was the trip in which business men return from the city to their homes and women return from shopping. There were 150 passengers aboard, and a good proportion were women and children.

The Tourist makes two landings, one at Bay Nineteenth Street, Bath Beach, and one at Fry's Dock, Bensonhurst, and it is customary for the wives of businessmen and members of their family to gather there to meet the homecomers. They waited long beyond the usual time last evening.

The Tourist had reached a point at the upper end of the Narrows, when smoke was seen coming from beneath the deck forward. It was but a minute later when the odor of burning material caused the cry of fire to be raised, and at once panic seized the passengers. Men and women rushed for life preservers, and when two got hold of the same life preserver there was a struggle for its possession.

Capt. Tilmer and some of the crew of the Tourist went among the passengers to quiet them, while others of the crew went forward to fight the fire. It was confined below the deck, and beyond the smoke, which came up in volumes, it did not show itself to the passengers.

They begged the Captain, however, to take them into the long Cob Dock at Fort Hamilton. He told them that he could reach the regular landing in ample time, and that they were in no danger, but the fright of the women and the children had taken such a serious turn that the men insisted, and the Captain finally consented to make the Fort Hamilton landing.

All were landed quickly and safely, and they reached their destinations by trolley cars.

The crowds gathered at the regular landing-places had meantime become greatly alarmed at the failure of the Tourist to arrive, and it was not till some of the belated passengers had reached their homes and set out for the landings to find absent wives that the delay was explained and anxiety relieved.

The fire on the Tourist was put out after having caused a damage estimated at $1,500.

Among the passengers who were aboard her on her unfortunate trip were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Daly of Cropsey Avenue, William Dower of Union Street, Thomas Clark of Bath Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Snedecker and their little daughter of Bay Twenty-second Street, Thomas Clarke of the Bartholdi Hotel, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Terfield of Van Pelt Manor.

The Tourist had met misfortune before. On one trip last Summer she broke down three times in the lower bay, and it may have been the memory of this that led the people of Bath Beach to fear the worst when she failed to arrive on time last night.

The Tourist is a boat of 225 tons net, 116 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 6 feet in depth. She was built at Nyack in 1894.

TO WATCH THE FLORIDA COAST.

Extensive Measures to be Taken to Keep Out Infectious Diseases.

TAMPA, Fla., July 1.—Assistant Surgeon Gen. Winn of the Marine Hospital Service and A. H. Glennar of the St. Louis Hospital are here to confer with State Health Officer Porter about protecting the Florida coast from infectious diseases.

The result will be that the National and State Boards of Health will unite at once and place a police patrol along the Florida coast from Key West to Charlotte Harbor and up to Anclote, using small launches, and a most vigorous effort will be made to keep out all vessels from other countries. The recent appearance of smallpox at Fort Meade has caused this extra effort, as it has been demonstrated how easily the disease could come into the State.

SWIMMERS AT LINCOLN PARK.

New York Representatives Pleased with the Chicago Course.

CHICAGO, July 1.—J. M. Davis, D. M. Reeder, and F. A. Wenck, representatives of the New York Athletic Association in the swimming tournament in Lincoln Park Saturday afternoon, arrived in town to-day. Their colleague, Normandie Murray, the fourth member of Gotham's team, will reach the city to-morrow.

The contestants visited the lagoon this afternoon, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the course and its surroundings. No fast work was attempted, but several starts were practiced, Instructor Rowland handling the pistol. Botch of the Chicago Athletic Association showed remarkable promptitude in getting away, and Ranear, the Californian, will have hard work to beat him in the 100 yards.

GOV. WOLCOTT IGNORES PROTEST.

John E. Sanford Reappointed Head of Massachusetts Railroad Board.

BOSTON, July 1.—Gov. Wolcott to-day renominated John E. Sanford of Leicester to be Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, against the protest of E. Moody Boynton, who objected to the appointment of Mr. Sanford upon the following grounds:

First—Official conduct unbecoming an official and a gentleman.

Second—Violation of the rights of citizens of Massachusetts.

Third—Disregard of the laws of Massachusetts and requests of the Legislature.

Fourth—Undue favoritism to steam railroads and prejudice against the electric railways.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 1.—John E. Sanford, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, was seen at his residence this evening and asked if he had anything to say regarding the charges made against him by E. Moody Boynton. He replied: "Mr. Boynton has been making these charges in substantially the same words for the past two or three years before the Legislature. I have never taken any notice of them, and do not intend to now. That is all I have to say."

May Succeed Archbishop Janssens.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—The Colorado Catholic, edited by the Rev. Thomas H. Malone, and regarded as authority on Church matters in this section, will announce to-morrow on what it regards as trustworthy authority that Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé, New Mexico, is to be transferred to the Archbishopric of New Orleans, recently made vacant by the death of Archbishop Janssens.

Live Wire Kills Pottstown (Penn.) Girl

POTTSTOWN, Penn., July 1.—Edith Buckwalter, aged fifteen years, was instantly killed to-night at her home by coming in contact with a live electric light wire. She stepped from a second-story window to a porch. The wire was hanging down, and she brushed against it. Her body was badly burned. Several young men who went to her assistance were severely shocked by the current.

NIAGARA FALLS, $8.00.
Excursion via Erie R. R. July 3rd. Return, leave Niagara Falls on or before July 5th.—Adv.

HOLDING OUT FOR THESSALY.

Turkey's Cabinet to Maintain Her Indefensible Right to Retain It by Virtue of Conquest.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople, dated Wednesday, says:

"Tewfik Pasha will announce to the Ambassadors of the powers to-morrow (Thursday) that the Cabinet maintains the indefeasible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of contest."

EDHEM PASHA RESIGNS.

Cannot Maintain Discipline Under the Proposed Terms of Peace.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that Edhem Pasha, the Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, has tendered his resignation of command to the Sultan, on the ground that under the proposed peace conditions he will be unable to guarantee the discipline of the army.

PEACE IN THREE WEEKS.

Negotiations Between Greece and Turkey Nearing a Close.

HAMBURG, July 1.—The Hamburgischer Correspondent to-day publishes a semi-official dispatch from Berlin, to the effect that the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey may be expected to be concluded in three weeks' time.

KRUGER AFTER DELAGOA BAY.

Boer-German Syndicate, Ostensibly French, Buying Shares of the Mozambique Company.

LONDON, July 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, has engineered a syndicate, ostensibly French in order to conceal its political nature, which has bought up all the available shares of the Mozambique Company.

The money is actually contributed, according to the correspondent, by the Transvaal Government and several German financial houses; and the syndicate will pay Portugal a large sum for a new charter to the Mozambique Company, including the whole of Delagoa Bay, with its port, customs, and entire administration.

"Thus," continues the correspondent, "unless England acts quickly, the Delagoa region will fall within the control of a Boer-German group."

A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says that President Kruger has telegraphed Dr. Leyds to return to Pretoria immediately, giving as his reasons his own illness and important matters of State.

GOLD OUTPUT IN COLORADO.

$441,252 Paid Out Yesterday for 24,514 Ounces.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—The new year 1898 started in at the Denver Mint with the paying out of $441,252 for 24,514 ounces of gold. One check was for $190,000, which was the largest single payment ever made by this institution for precious metal.

Of this 24,200 ounces were produced in Colorado, 9,360 ounces coming from Cripple Creek. The increase over the receipts of 1896 was $4,898,000. The officials estimate the production of gold in Colorado for 1897 at $20,000,000.

BRAVE ST. LOUIS WOMAN.

She Holds a Mad Dog Until Her Husband Arrives to Kill It.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Mrs. F. G. Turner and Miss Sophy Sebenhor were attacked by a mad dog in East St. Louis to-day. He first assailed Miss Sebenhor, who turned him aside with her parasol, when he sprang at the throat of Mrs. Turner and fastened his teeth in her clothing. She grabbed him by the neck and ears, and fell with her knees upon the brute. She held him in this position until her husband was telephoned for and came to the rescue on a bicycle with a revolver. The dog was killed.

RESCUED BY TRAINMEN.

Child Lifted from Rails to Engine Pilot Near Grafton, Penn.

HUNTINGTON, Penn., July 1.—Rachel, the four-year-old daughter of Samuel G. Garner, living near Grafton, wandered upon the tracks of the Huntington and Broad Top Railway to-day. Just then one of the big freight engines came along, with a heavy train, running at a high speed.

When the child was discovered, it was too late to stop the train, and Conductor Frank Morningstar and Brakeman James Moore climbed along the engine rail and out upon the pilot. Both men grabbed the girl at the same time just as the pilot was about to strike her, and she was pulled up unharmed.

C. W. JOHNSON'S VALISE FOUND.

Sent to Louisville—Contains Important Evidence.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Government officials to-day captured a valise containing important evidence against Charles W. Johnson, formerly of this city, now under arrest at New Orleans for having represented himself as an officer of the United States, and also for trying to sell certificates of residence to Chinese aliens.

The valise contained stencils, 143 Government certificates, and the official seal of Ambrose W. Lyman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana. Johnson tried to sell the certificates to the Chinese now visiting the Nashville Exposition, 117 of whom have already escaped into the country, and have probably been supplied with bogus papers. The valise was found at the office of an express company. Johnson had expressed it to Louisville just previous to his arrest at New Orleans.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, a pressure of 29.22 inches being reported from Calgary. The pressure is high over the Gulf and off the north Pacific coast. Rain has fallen on the middle Atlantic coast, in the South Atlantic States, and in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States. It has risen in New England, the upper lake region, and in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts except Montana, North Dakota, and Colorado, where showers will occur.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	61	67	70
6 A. M.	61	66	71
9 A. M.	70	72	74
12 M.	77	74	81
4 P. M.	81	76	82
6 P. M.	79	74	80
9 P. M.	73	72	77
12 P. M.	69	70	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1896	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

POLICE SEEKING THORN

Man Known as "Fred" in the Guldensuppe-Nack Household Suspected of Murder.

IDENTIFICATION OF MANGLED CORPSE SATISFIES DETECTIVES.

A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence—Mrs. Nack Arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and Remanded for Examination To-day.

If the story told last night by Constantine Keehn, a barber working for Conrad Vogel, at 836 Sixth Avenue, is true and the mangled and mutilated body at the Morgue is that of William Guldensuppe, the mystery of the case is solved and there is nothing left for the police but to find and arrest Martin Thorn, known in the Guldensuppe-Nack household, at 439 Ninth Avenue, as "Fred."

Keehn says he knows Thorn well, that they worked together in Vogel's shop for more than three months, until May last, and that before then Thorn worked at Ipp's shop, 155 East Seventy-fifth Street, and at Floster's, in Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

Talking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Keehn said: "When Thorn first came to work here his eyes were blackened. He told me about Mrs. Nack, and said he had quarreled with her other fellow, Guldensuppe, on her account. He tried to shoot the man, but the revolver missed fire and Guldensuppe took it away from him and struck him in the face with it, cutting open the bridge of his nose and blackening his eyes.

**Mrs. Nack Af

and some pale green ribbons, and looked her profession and her nationality.

Bruises on Mrs. Nack's Body.

When Mrs. Nack went to bed under the supervision of Matron Travers at Police Headquarters Wednesday night, the matron noticed bruises on her arms, and reported the fact to Capt. O'Brien.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon examined the marks yesterday, and said they looked as if made by the grip of two strong hands. There was one on each arm just a little above the wrist. They were not fresh bruises, but the black and blue marks were fading into yellow. Dr. O'Hanlon said they had probably been made five or six days ago.

Mrs. Nack told Capt. O'Brien she had not known of the bruises. She could not account for them, but supposed she had made them herself on the previous day. She was much excited, she said, when under cross-examination, and had pressed her arms tightly against the arms of her chair to steady herself. Dr. O'Hanlon said he believed the bruises could not have been inflicted in any such manner.

Later in the day Coroner Tuthill made a further examination of Mrs. Nack's body. Besides the bruises found by Dr. O'Hanlon he found a bruise on the muscle part of the right arm, one above the left elbow, and one on the right hip. They were all of them slight and fading away, and the Coroner said they were no evidence that the woman had been engaged in a violent struggle with any one.

A Dispatch Signed Guldensuppe.

Mrs. Nack repeated her statement that she knew nothing of the murder of Guldensuppe, that she did not believe him dead, that she last saw him alive on Saturday, and that she had heard from him since the first portion of the body supposed to be his was found floating in the river.

She referred to the telegram she received Saturday, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, from the office at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. She could not produce the dispatch, but Capt. O'Brien obtained the original copy filed at the office at Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was in German and signed William Guldensuppe. It told Mrs. Nack to go to the baths and say that Guldensuppe would not be at work that day.

Capt. O'Brien declined to describe the man who filed the dispatch, and the telegraph operator was equally reticent. Capt. O'Brien said he does not believe Guldensuppe wrote the message. He has not been able to obtain any of Guldensuppe's handwriting with which to make a comparison, except two small scraps that he says are useless for the purpose, which he got from the bed in which he was informed Guldensuppe spelled his name Gieldsensuppe. The signature to the telegram was spelled Guldensuppe.

If Guldensuppe wrote that message the body at the Morgue is not his.

Knife, Saw, and Pistol Examined.

The knife, saw, and pistol found in Mrs. Nack's rooms were examined by Coroner Tuthill and Dr. O'Hanlon, and then sent to the Loomis laboratory to be microscopically tested by Dr. Bennett, the assistant to Prof. Witthaus. Both doctors who saw them believe there are blood marks on the handle of the pistol. They may be "Fred's" blood. Guldensuppe, in a fight with Fred, took his pistol from him and struck him in the face with it. The blow cut a big gash across the bridge of "Fred's" nose and left a scar that was noticeable when he was last seen two months ago. The knife, which is too big and clumsy to have inflicted the stab wound found in the heart and lungs of the dead man, might have been used to cut up the corpse.

It was stained with what looked like blood and grease, but neither doctor would say there was blood there or that the blood, if the reddish stains were blood, was human blood. The edge of the knife is broken and blunted, and only the police believe it could have had any connection with the crime. The saw is a cheap affair, such as may be found in five out of every six kitchens in the city.

The oilcloth found in the flat was common white oilcloth, different in many respects from that found on the last two pieces of the corpse found, and of different make and width to that sold by Mrs. Pauline Riger of Dutch Kills to a woman resembling Mrs. Nack on Wednesday or Friday of last week.

If the police found anything else of consequence in the case in the flat on Ninth Avenue they have not announced their discovery, although Sergt. Price told Magistrate Flammer that the police have reason to believe Guldensuppe was killed in those apartments.

Prisoner's Conflicting Statements.

Capt. O'Brien admitted yesterday that there are many flaws in the police case against Mrs. Nack. He did not say so in so many words, but what he did say left no doubt of his opinion. "If that body is Guldensuppe's," he said, "I believe Mrs. Nack is implicated. We shall be able to hold her if Mrs. Riger will make an affidavit to her statement."

Mrs. Riger has so far refused to swear that Mrs. Nack is the woman to whom she sold the tell-tale red oilcloth. She said she thinks Mrs. Nack is the woman, but is not sure.

It is on Mrs. Nack's own statements that the police expect to convict her. They learned Wednesday that on Saturday Mrs. Nack hired a carriage from George Vockroth, an employe of Augustus Streuning, an undertaker at 465 Ninth Avenue. She said a man would call for it. A man did call for it, and drove away at about 4 o'clock. He returned, the carriage dust stained and the horse tired out, five hours later.

Mrs. Nack denied positively that she had hired a carriage or that she had ever seen Vockroth. She repeated her denial to Vockroth's face, after he had identified her at Headquarters as the woman to whom he hired the carriage. Streuning's is only a block from 439 Ninth Avenue. The man who fetched and returned the carriage is described as of medium height, with a dark mustache.

The police are trying to learn where the carriage went and Mrs. Nack's reasons for denying any knowledge of the trip or of Vockroth, who knew her years ago, when she lived up town, and his cousin buried her child.

Accounting for Her Time.

If Mrs. Nack would account satisfactorily for her time from, say, 3 o'clock A. M. Friday until Saturday the case against her would fall to the ground. If the dead man is Guldensuppe, it was during that time he was killed. So far Mrs. Nack has refused to do so, Capt. O'Brien says. Many of the statements she has made have been verified, while some have been contradicted.

She said that two lads called and got Guldensuppe's clothes in a valise on Tuesday, Mrs. Kinkel, a neighbor, was present when she gave the valise to the boys. The police found the boys and Mrs. Kinkel. The boys acknowledged receiving the valise, but Mrs. Kinkel, while admitting a warm friendship for Mrs. Nack, denies that she saw the valise given or that she knew a message had been sent for the clothes.

Mrs. Nack said she quarreled with Guldensuppe Thursday of last week because of his attentions to Mrs. Cunningham of 21 Bedford Street. Mrs. Cunningham says the story is not true. The statement that she sent to the baths Sunday to inquire for Guldensuppe, declared untrue yesterday, is true. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw her messenger, George Buck, who keeps a saloon and restaurant at 746 Sixth Avenue, and he said he went to the baths at her instance at about 1 o'clock.

On Thursday Guldensuppe and Mrs. Nack dined at the restaurant in Mrs. Sophy Miller's apartments, on the top floor. Mrs. Miller could not be seen yesterday. Her attendant, Lillian Rodell, said she was out Friday night, and when she returned Mrs. Miller told her that Mrs. Nack had spent the evening there. On Saturday Mrs. Miller, on her return from shopping with her ten-year-old daughter, May, called on Mrs. Nack, and the child remained for the night. Mrs. Nack took her back to Mrs. Miller Sunday, and it was then she sent Mr. Buck to inquire for Guldensuppe.

Mrs. Miller and her daughter were closeted with Capt. O'Brien for half an hour last night. Mrs. Miller told Capt. O'Brien she did not see Mrs. Nack after dinner time Thursday until she visited her flat Saturday evening.

The Mysterious Man Again.

Mrs. Nack was visiting Mrs. Miller Tuesday evening, when a man about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and with large and flashing white teeth, accosted Willie Smith of 744 Sixth Avenue, next door to the restaurant, and sent him up stairs with a message for her. "Tell Mrs. Nack," the boy says he said, "a lady is waiting for her at Forty-third Street. Mind you say a lady."

The boy delivered the message, and Mrs. Nack walked up Sixth Avenue one block, to Forty-third Street. The man walked ahead and turned to the west. In the middle of the block he stopped until Mrs. Nack joined him. The boy watched them. The two talked for a few moments, and then separated.

The description of the man fits the man who sent for the valise on Tuesday afternoon, who fetched the carriage from 465 Ninth Avenue Sunday. It also fits the description of "Fred," otherwise Martin Thorn.

A man somewhat answering the description was found dead Wednesday on Tonnele Avenue, in Jersey City. A bottle that had contained carbolic acid, found by his side, showed the manner of his death. The police of all the near-by cities are looking for "Fred," and Chief Murphy notified Police Headquarters that a man like the one sought was dead in Speers's Morgue in Jersey City. Detective Rynders, with two men and a woman who knew "Fred," went to the morgue and found the man a stranger. Constantine Keehn, a barber of 836 Sixth Avenue, also declared the suicide was not "Fred."

As Guldensuppe and as Clark.

The employes of the Murray Hill Baths, who were the first to recognize the mangled corpse as their fellow-workman, William Guldensuppe, went to the Morgue again yesterday and saw the legs found in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Wednesday. They identified them positively as belonging to Guldensuppe.

Mrs. Alpheus Clark-Folsom called at the Morgue and declared the hands of the dead man to be those of her husband, Alpheus Clark, formerly of the United States Army. She recognized the hands, she said, by the marks of finger rings. No one else has found such marks on the fingers of the corpse, and Coroner Tuthill told her she was mistaken.

Mrs. Clark was the heroine of an Enoch Arden story a few weeks ago. She married Clark about twenty years ago when he was a Sergeant in the army. He disappeared and she thought him dead. She waited eight years and then married Sergt. Folsom of the army. About two months ago she met Clark at Fort Hamilton and left Folsom. Clark lived with her a few days, and then, learning of her experience with Folsom, instituted proceedings for a divorce. The suit was decided in Mrs. Clark's favor June 2, but she has not seen her husband since and has been visiting the hospitals and morgue in the vicinity in the expectation of finding him sick or dead.

NEW MAIL SERVICE BEGUN.

First Delivery from Steamship by Harbor Boat—The Times's Jubilee Pictures Arrive.

The harbor steamboat mail service, for expediting the delivery of mail from incoming steamships direct to the various railway stations, was instituted last night, upon the arrival of the White Star steamship Germanic, from Liverpool.

The harbor steamboat Peekskill of the Starin Transportation Company's flotilla has been fitted up for the service, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon dropped down to the Quarantine Station to await the coming of the Germanic. The Peekskill, which had been newly painted white and flew the United States mail flag, was under the direction of Gen. Howard Carroll of the Transportation Company, and had on board Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, J. M. Masten of the Railway Mail Service Department at Washington, Victor J. Bradley, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in this division, and Thomas J. Clarke, Superintendent of Mails in the General Post Office of this city. The vessel also carried a force of clerks sufficient to sort the mail during the run up to the city.

The Germanic was sighted off Fire Island at 5:30 o'clock. She reached quarantine at 8:20, where the Peekskill ran alongside of her and the transfer of the mails began at once. An avalanche of mail pouches streamed over the side of the big liner on to the decks of the Peekskill, where a force of men were working like beavers sorting and arranging them. At 8:45 the liner had stretched away for her pier and the Peekskill was scurrying under a full head of steam for the Battery, where the mails for the New York Post Office were landed. Mail wagons were waiting, and by 10 o'clock the local mail was in the General Post Office. From the Battery the Peekskill crossed North River and touched at the piers of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, New Jersey Central and Erie Railroads to deliver the mails intended for the respective lines, ready for immediate shipment by the outgoing trains. The mail boat then steamed to Pier 36, where the sacks and pouches of mail for the Grand Central Station were delivered into the new screen-covered mail wagons.

The officials on the Peekskill expressed great satisfaction at the success of the first trip, which was accomplished without a hitch of any kind. It is expected that this method of handling the mails will insure their delivery at western points from fourteen to twenty-four hours earlier than when transported first to the general office in this city for assortment. The initial trip of the Peekskill afforded a thorough test of the new system, as the Germanic brought an unusually large mail, an exceptionally large proportion being from England, and including forty forty photographs of the Queen's jubilee procession of Tuesday, June 22, taken by the London Stereoscopic Company for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and to be published, copyrighted, in the THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of July 4.

PLANS OF THE NEW LIBRARY.

How the Competition of Architects Is to be Arranged.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the Astor Library, said yesterday that 200 architects have applied for copies of the specifications for the plan of the new library. He does not expect, however, to receive more than 100 plans in competition.

From the number sent in by July 15 six will be selected as coming nearest to what the Trustees desire. Then the Trustees will ask six of the most skilled architects to submit plans in competition. In this way the Trustees hope to secure the best fruits of architectural skill.

The final competition will not end until Oct. 15.

THE SUICIDE OF F. L. BOERICKE.

He Was a Morphine Eater, and His Mind Seemed Affected.

Frank L. Boericke of Boericke & Tafel, 145 Grand Street, killed himself in Kolb's Hotel, Long Branch, Wednesday afternoon.

At the office of Boericke & Tafel it was learned yesterday that Frank L. Boericke had long been addicted to the morphine habit. He was formerly a member of the firm, but about 1892 he started the firm of Boericke, Runyon & Ernesty, in Fifth Avenue. For some time, however, he had been in very bad health, and his mind, it is said, seemed affected. He left this city and went from place to place, apparently without purpose.

He was about forty years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Shot His Mother Accidentally.

Patrolman Dennis Beary was told early last evening that a woman had been shot in the house at 545 West Twenty-sixth Street, and that Dr. J. P. O'Connor of 183 Tenth Avenue had attended her. The policeman was unable to find any one in the house who could give further information of the shooting, nor was he able to find Dr. O'Connor. He watched the house until 11 o'clock, when he saw eighteen-year-old James Jack enter the place. He questioned the youth, and he admitted that he had accidentally shot his mother in the right thigh while cleaning a revolver. The boy was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Jack, had been taken in a cab by the son to St. Vincent's Hospital. There the physicians said that she was not badly injured.

Frederick Kotta's Disappearance.

Frederick Kotta, sixty-five years old, of 251½ York Avenue, Jersey City, left his home at 10 o'clock Wednesday with his son John, nine years old, to deposit $130 in the boy's name in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers Street. The boy returned alone. He says that they went to a bank and his father had some talk with the banker. He wanted to deposit the money in the boy's name on some condition which the bank would not grant. They came out of the bank and Kotta sent the boy home.

Site Chosen for Statue of Pan.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said last night that the City Art Committee, which met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall, had at last found a site for the bronze statue of the god Pan. It is to be placed in Central Park, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Street, on the Fifth Avenue side. Mr. Jeroloman will to-morrow inspect the plaster cast of the statue, which is in the studio of the sculptor, George Gray Barnard.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

CUBANS REJECT A WAR TAX

Cigarmakers at Jacksonville Will Not Pay the Ten Per Cent. Assessment on Wages.

EXAMPLE MAY BE FOLLOWED

The Junta Has Had Considerable Trouble Before to Keep Up the Contributions for the War, and Other Workmen Have Complained.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 1.—A majority of the cigarmakers of El Modelo Cigar Manufacturing Company of this city voted to-night to discontinue the practice of deducting 10 per cent. of the wages of the individuals of that factory for the purpose of prosecuting the Cuban war.

There has been much discontent for many weeks over this matter, and a large number of Americans in the factory expressed themselves as being opposed to the manner in which such contributions were secured. The cigar makers have been required to pay this percentage of their salaries in spite of protests. Several days ago some of the makers were discharged for causes arising out of the assessment, and others quit.

To-day the makers in a body made an appeal to Gabriel H. Gato, the manager of the company, for a discontinuance of the rule. Mr. Gato considered the proposition, and finally decided to put the question to a vote of the men interested. The vote was taken and the discontinuance carried by a majority.

It is said that there is considerable hard feeling among the Cubans. This factory is the first in the country to take this step. Considerable trouble has been experienced by the agents of the Cuban Junta in holding the various districts together in the support of the Cuban war, and to-day's objection, although the strongest yet, was not the first made since the commencement of the insurrection in Cuba. Others are likely to follow.

RIVERA'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Operation Performed on the Cuban General Confined in the Hospital at Havana.

HAVANA, July 1.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has had an interview with Gen. Rius Rivera in the San Ambrosio Hospital, to which he was removed from Cabanas Fortress by the advice of the attending surgeons.

After a consultation between the medical director of the hospital, Dr. Augustin Muniozguzen, and the head physician, Dr. Max Fernandez, Dr. Benito Valdes, and other hospital physicians, it was decided to make an incision in the upper part of the liver. The operation was performed by Drs. Fernandez and Valdes, but it was not considered expedient to continue that line of treatment, and the physicians will probably confine themselves hereafter to local applications for the patient's relief and to general therapeutic treatment. The bulletin issued as to the patient's condition says he is suffering from an abscess in the right side of the stomach, near and above the liver.

Gen. Rivera believes this is due to the fall he had at the time he was wounded. He attached no importance to it, and, in fact, for some time did not notice it at all. He expresses himself as satisfied with the medical and surgical attendance provided, as well as with his nurses. All the food supplied him is excellent, his meals being served from a restaurant near by at his own expense.

He told the correspondent of The Associated Press that the wound in the leg had healed and that the limb had never shown any symptoms of gangrene. Naturally, he suffers a good deal of anxiety on account of the cancer. Since he entered the hospital he has improved somewhat in spirits, although his general condition is very serious, owing to the absence of appetite and the lack of nutrition for the general system.

It is probable that when he recovers somewhat a more radical operation will be performed, though not to the extent of a fatal danger. Gen. Rivera occupies the best room in the hospital. He says: "I cannot expect to have a room in the palace."

SPANISH VICTORIES RECOUNTED.

Weyler Leaves Santiago de Cuba Bound for Manzanillo.

HAVANA, July 1.—Felix Perez, a local insurgent leader, and twelve of his followers have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Naranjo, Province of Pinar del Rio, delivering up their arms and ammunition and 282 pounds of dynamite.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has left Santiago de Cuba on board the coasting steamer Angeles, going in the direction of Manzanillo. He was bidden farewell by the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the local civil and military authorities. Large crowds of people gathered to witness the Captain General's departure.

During the last ten days, it is officially announced, there have been numerous skirmishes between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. In the Province of Proesto Principe the insurgents are said to have lost six men killed, in the Province of Santa Clara they are reported to have lost twenty-nine men killed, in the Province of Matanzas they are alleged to have had forty-six men killed, in the Province of Havana the authorities claim the insurgents lost thirty-nine men killed, and the Spaniards assert that the insurgents lost 101 men killed in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and that, in addition, the Government forces captured eleven prisoners and 106 rifles.

Finally, it is stated officially that fifty-four armed insurgents have surrendered to the Spaniards within the last ten days, and that fifty-five unarmed insurgents have given themselves up to the local Spanish authorities during the same period.

During these operations, the official report concludes by announcing that during the operations of the last ten days the Spanish troops have lost three officers and forty-nine soldiers killed, and have had five officers and seventy-seven soldiers wounded.

HAVANA PAPER ON WOODFORD.

La Lucha Thinks His Appointment to Madrid Is Timely.

HAVANA, July 1.—La Lucha, commenting editorially on the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as United States Minister to Spain, says it ought not to surprise any one.

The fact that he expressed an opinion favorable to Cuban independence during the last war, when he did not form a part of the Government and was without responsibility is, La Lucha declares, no reason to be urged against his appointment now.

The paper adds: "His intimate relations with President McKinley and his own respectable character are sufficient guarantees that the appointment is a timely one and that Gen. Woodford will try to conserve friendly relations with Spain."

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Cabinet Conference Held on the Latest News from This Country.

MADRID, July 1.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, and the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, have had a long conference on the subject of the latest news from the United States.

The Premier has notified the reporters here that he will not give them any news hereafter, on the ground that they publish it in a form calculated to influence the Stock Exchange.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle, yet reliable, in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

PARKER CASE TAKEN UP.

Gov. Black Considering the Charges Against the Police Commissioner.

ALBANY, July 1.—Gov. Black informed the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES Monday that he had taken up the matter of the complaint against Police Commissioner Parker.

He replied, in answer to a question, that he did not know when he would conclude his consideration of it and make his report.

DR. TALMAGE IN THE BOWERY.

He Receives an Offer of the Superintendency of a Restaurant.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was down in the Bowery yesterday and dined there. As the guest of Dr. Louis Kolptsch of The Christian Herald, he visited the Mission Annex Restaurant at 55 Bowery, and inspected the establishment, and observed its operations with keen interest. His inspection included a practical test of the meals served, and he spent some time in the offices upstairs.

Later he went through the mission restaurant at 106 Bowery, and showed such a clear understanding of the purposes and work that the Superintendent promised him a position as general manager in case he should need employment at any time.

LABOR LOOKS TO MARK HANNA.

Ohio Senator Aids a Measure Desired by Pennsylvania Miners.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Senator Mark A. Hanna has lent his aid in securing a law favored by the miners of the bituminous region. Last week a bill was passed at Harrisburg which, if it becomes a law, will compel the mine operators to weigh the coal before screening it, and pay the miners full weight. At present the miner is only paid for the coal passing over an inch and a half screen.

The coal operators had many of their employes sign a petition to Gov. Hastings to veto the bill, and a number of coal operators left for Harrisburg Monday to talk against the measure. Secretary Warner of the United Mine Workers learned of this and wired Thomas Young, General Manager of Senator Hanna's mining interests at Cleveland, and Mr. Young responded that Senator Hanna would send a message to Gov. Hastings requesting him as a special favor to sign the bill.

The operators have wired Senators Quay and Penrose to secure their co-operation to defeat the bill.

WOMAN AND POLICEMAN SHOT.

A Quarrel in Little Italy Leads to a Shooting Affray.

In "Little Italy" last night there was another shooting affair. Nicolina Ludongo, forty years old, was shot in the right shoulder in front of her home, and Patrolman Peter Reilly was shot twice in the left hip. Both were taken to Harlem Hospital and are not thought to be seriously hurt.

The Ludongo woman stood in front of her home and talked to her godson, Salvator Valenti, who is 32 years old, and lives at 2,211 First Avenue. They quarreled, and after a time the man drew a revolver and deliberately shot her. Patrolman Reilly was half a block away. He heard the sound of loud talking and was going toward the man and woman when the shot was fired. He seized the man as he was putting the revolver back in his pocket. The Italian turned, and seeing the policeman, struck him in the face. Then the two clinched and rolled over and over on the pavement. The Luongo woman had fallen on the pavement, and was screaming for help. As the policeman and Valentin fought a brother of Luongo, named Coronia, suddenly appeared. He went to his brother's assistance, and succeeded in drawing the revolver from his pocket. He fired two shots, and both of them struck the policeman in the left hip. Three policemen appeared a minute after the shots had been fired, but both brothers had disappeared.

After the injured woman and policeman had been taken to the hospital half a dozen patrolmen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were sent out to find the brothers. It is thought that they are being hidden by one of the many Italian families in the crowded section, and that there will be great difficulty in finding them.

Fall Trade Excursions.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, is taking steps to secure reduced railroad excursion rates from all points to New York this Fall in the interest of trade. He recently made formal applications to the several railroad passenger associations, which control the making of rates, North, East, South, and West. Two replies were received Wednesday. B. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, sent word that his association would take up the question of Fall trade excursions to New York at its meeting next Tuesday. Joseph Richardson, Chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association, writes that he has listed the subject for consideration at a meeting to be held in Asheville, N. C., on July 20.

Dr. John P. Atwater's Will Filed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 1.—The will of Dr. John P. Atwater was filed in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The estate is valued at $1,000,000, mostly real estate in Chicago. Yale College is to get a lot of land, southeast corner of Grove and College Streets, in New Haven, valued at $25,000. The remainder of the property goes to the two children, Edward S. Atwater, President of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and Lucy J. Atwater, also of this city.

Rhinelander School Commencement.

The Rhinelander School of the Children's Aid Society, at Eighty-eighth Street and First Avenue, held its commencement Monday night. The school was handsomely decorated and an entertaining programme was given. Among the visitors were William R. Stewart and Mrs. Maxwell, who, when introduced as "the lady who sends the stamps," was loudly cheered. The children have been collecting stamps and sending them to Carrie Dickinson, a bedridden girl, who makes some use of them, and is thereby able to support herself.

Volunteers of America Meet.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America addressed 200 members of the army and their friends last night who had gathered at the Second Collegiate Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, to welcome Lieut. Col. C. Miles. He came to this city a few days ago, giving up a command of the Salvation Army in South Africa to assume command of the Greater New York Regiment of the Volunteers.

Arrested the Wrong John Adams.

John Adams was arrested on Coney Island yesterday on suspicion of being the John Adams who is wanted in Philadelphia for murdering his aunt, Mrs. Mary Rodgers, with whom he had lived. A Philadelphia detective arrived later in the day, and after a look a tthe prisoner ,said he was not the man wanted.

Sicard to Drill His Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Admiral Sicard has notified the Navy Department that he will sail with four vesses of his squadron, the New York, Maine, Texas, and Fern, from Hampton Roads for the Southern naval drill ground off the Chesapeake capes for practice with great guns and drill. The vessels will then proceed northward, arriving at Tompkinsville on the evening of July 3 or the morning of the Fourth.

Kentucky Bankers Arrested.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., July 1.—Watson Andrews, cashier of the defunct Exchange Bank, which assigned in February, 1896, has been arrested for receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent. Two warrants also were served upon David Wilson, who was President of the bank, one for the same offense charged against Watson, the other for false swearing. Both men gave bonds.

Far Rockaway Bonds Sold.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 1.—Fourteen thousand dollars' worth of village bonds were sold Tuesday. The bonds are for a thousand dollars each, and one is to be paid each year. The average term is therefore about seven years. Bertrom Storrs of 40 Wall Street was the successful bidder. The premium paid is $100 on the issue.

FINAL CAUCUS ON TARIFF

Republican Senators Complete the Consideration of Contested Features of the Bill.

ANTI-TRUST PROVISION KILLED

Proposed Duty on Tea and Increased Tax on Beer Also Disapproved, but an Amendment Adopted to Tax Bond and Stock Transactions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Republican Senators held what they decided should be their last caucus on the Tariff bill to-night. The meeting continued for more than three hours, and was productive of important results, which were not reached without the display of considerable feeling.

Among the points decided were the following: To report no anti-trust amendment; to withdraw the original Finance Committee provisions for a duty on tea and an increase of 44 cents per barrel in the tax on beer, and to provide for a tax on bond and stock transactions.

The greater part of the time was given to the proposition for a provision against trusts. The discussion on this question was opened upon the basis of a report by the Judiciary Committee in opposition to any effort to attach a trust provision to the Tariff bill.

The committee had held a meeting during the afternoon, at which the whole question was gone over at length with other Republican Senators, including Messrs. Hanna and Chandler. It was then decided that it would be extremely difficult to secure legislation that would be effective, and that inasmuch as it was inexpedient and unwise to undertake it. A report was made accordingly to the caucus, and a resolution adopted authorizing the presentation of an amendment providing in express terms for the continuance in effect of the terms of the Wilson law, which makes it unlawful to form a trust in imported articles.

This report called out some vigorous protests, especially on the part of the Western Senators, but they were replied to with spirit. It was asserted among other things that the presentation of a new anti-trust provision would lead to a long debate, which could not be afforded at the present time.

The success of the proposition to recede from the increased tax on beer and the temporary duty on tea led to quite a prolonged discussion of the amount of revenue the bill would yield. Many Senators expressed the opinion that the revenue would not be equal to the demands of the Government. It was in response to this view that a determination was reached to provide for a tax on stock and bond transactions. The details of this scheme were not agreed to, but were left to the Finance Committee to perfect. There was decided opposition to a tax on either ordinary bank checks or mortgages.

It appeared during the discussion of this branch of the subject that the committee had been supplied to-day with estimates of the revenue the bill would produce, made by Worthington C. Ford, who had given the opinion that, with an equal volume of imports, the bill would produce during the first year of its operation more than $100,000,000 in excess of the returns under the Wilson law for the first year it was in existence. Senator Allison said, however, that these figures were misleading, as the imports would not be expected to be so large, and advised his fellow-Senators on this account not to accept them as any indication of the possibilities of the bill.

JULIA MAFFITT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Richest Woman in St. Louis and an Octogenarian May Die.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Mrs. Julia Maffitt is seriously ill. The hot weather and her advanced age make it doubtful if she will recover. Mrs. Maffitt is the wealthiest woman in St. Louis. She is eighty-one years old. Her father was Pierre Choteau, Jr. She was married to William O. Maffitt. When Lafayette visited St. Louis in 1825 Mrs. Maffitt was but nine years old. The reception which her father gave here is still fresh in her memory. Her wealth is estimated at millions.

BINGHAMTON'S CELEBRATION.

Cornerstone of the New Municipal Building to be Laid on July 4.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 1.—The celebration of Independence Day in Binghamton will be marked by more than the usual festivities this year. On that day the cornerstone of the new municipal building will be laid by the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of New York.

At the ceremonies United States Senator William E. Mason of Illinois will deliver the oration. In the afternoon there will be athletic sports and bicycle races on the grounds of the Binghamton Athletic Association, which will be opened with an address by the Lieutenant Governor of New York, Timothy L. Woodruff.

The festivities of the day will close with a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

On July 6 a musical festival will be begun under the auspices of the New York State Music Teachers' Association, lasting until July 8.

METROPOLITAN LIFE WINS.

Right to Do Business in Kansas Sustained in the Federal Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—Judge Foster, in the United States District Court, has made a decision that deprives State Insurance Commissioner Webb McNall of the power he has assumed in preventing certain big Eastern life insurance companies from doing business in Kansas. The case was one brought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to restrain the Commissioner, who had attempted to stop the company from transacting business in this State because it had not paid certain claims.

Judge Foster holds that Commissioner McNall has no right to revoke a company's license unless the holder of the policy has secured a judgment against the company, and this judgment has remained unpaid ninety days. It is understood that this opinion carries with it the right of the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York, and the Connecticut Mutual to continue business, although licenses had been refused them on the ground of non-payment of the Hillmon claims.

Road from Richmond to Ridgeway.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 1.—Articles of incorporation were issued here to-day to Dr. Peter Arlund and others of Petersburg, Va., to form the Old Dominion and Carolina Railroad Company. This is an extension of the Richmond, Blackstone and Southern, and completes the right of way from Richmond to Ridgeway, N. C., where it will connect with the Seaboard Air Line. Two million dollars in bonds will be placed on the market.

Reading Iron Works Busy Again.

READING, Penn., July 1.—After being idle for several weeks, the tube department and the sheet mill of the Reading Iron Works resumed operations Monday. The former gives employment to over 900 hands, while 250 will be employed at the sheet mill.

Chief Engineer Stamm Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—William S. Stamm, a retired Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, died at his home here Sunday, aged seventy-two years. He entered the service in 1851. He became a Chief Engineer in July, 1861, and was placed on the retired list in December, 1887.

Stewart Indictment Dismissed.

County Judge Moore of Queens County in Long Island City has dismissed the indictment against ex-Corporation Counsel William Stewart of the city, who had been indicted for an alleged misappropriation of $900. It was shown that the money was due him for fees.

Ere the Farewell is Spoken

on the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists, and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander C. H. Davis, United States Navy; A. de Alemeida Branco of Brazilian Legation, Washington, and W. C. Codman, Providence.

ASTOR—Perry Walton, Newark; William Schlater, Montreal; George M. Robbins, Titusville, Fla.; A. B. Huntington, J. E. Parmelee, Chicago; W. J. Moroney, Dallas, Texas; C. S. Macfarland, Melrose; S. A. Kean, W. Morehouse, Seneca Falls; D. H. Maybury, Ingersoll, Ontario.

BARTHOLDI—J. B. Holloway, Washington; J. W. De Cew, Chicago.

BELVEDERE—A. J. White, Germantown, and G. A. Wegner, Buffalo.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. Brompton Lee, Baltimore; D. B. Brockway, Elmira, and C. S. Palmer, Portland, Me.

BUCKINGHAM—Capt. S. A. Day, United States Army, and Ex-Gov. William F. Slocum, Colorado.

CAMBRIDGE—B. Aymar, East Orange, N. J.

CONTINENTAL—George M. Morgan, Philadelphia.

DEVONSHIRE—B. Muldrew, Toronto, and C. Phillips, New Haven.

EVERETT—Charles D. Wallace, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Mark L. Sperry, Waterbury; Dr. F. Warrington Eastlake, Tokio, Japan, and ex-Collector Daniel Magone, Ogdensburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Dr. S. C. Busey, Washington; ex-Congressman W. A. Russell, Massachusetts; C. C. Goodwin, Boston.

GERLACH—R. L. Tucker, Chicago; William Hancock Clark, Detroit; J. J. Jennings, Buffalo; A. C. Moses, Washington.

GILSEY—Edwin A. Moore, Philadelphia; Henry N. Laughlin, Florida, and B. H. Locke, Dover.

GRAND—George J. Sicard, Buffalo; Dr. H. G. Bartlett, Clinton, N. Y.; Arthur B. Hitchcock, Boston, Col. W. H. A. Claire, West Point.

GRAND UNION—R. J. Pratt, Albany; Capt. E. W. Tinsdall, St. Aughen; Joseph A. Sanford, Rutland; Dane Harris, Boston; C. A. Eaton, Kent, Conn., and Robert P. Whiton, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—J. A. Cameron, Baltimore; Dr. C. W. Daniels, Buffalo; J. C. Whitney, Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; W. W. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; Gen. C. Nelson, Maryland; J. M. Culp, Washington; M. A. Singer, St. Louis.

HOLLAND HOUSE—The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Chicago; C. R. Knapp, Auburn; G. S. Palmer, Norwich; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Casselberry Dunkerson, Kentucky; Wendell Endicott, Boston; J. C. Thau, Pittsburg, and Barry Bulkeley, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Charles B. Merrill, Portland; S. C. Phyllis, Montreal; A. A. Jackson, Philadelphia; E. J. Robinson, St. Louis, and H. G. McComb, Poughkeepsie.

MANHATTAN—J. A. Monroe, Omaha; Leon St. Claire Dick, White Plains; W. H. Averill, Rochester; Hance Everett, Philadelphia; E. H. Carle, Portland, Oregon; James Rinfrew, Adams, Mass.; J. W. Tillinghast, Albany; A. B. Clarke, Canton, Ohio; H. Comstock, Rome, N. Y.; G. R. Rich, Buffalo; C. M. McCauley, Harrisburg; B. B. Douglass, Philadelphia; W. H. Matthews, Ansonia, Conn.; Jacob Hays, Tuxedo; Fred Will, Rochester.

MARLBOROUGH—W. E. Knudson, Chicago; Edward B. Carruth, Spokane; E. M. Tyler, Appomattox, Va.; R. B. Murray, Youngstown, Ohio; E. P. Prentis, New London, and H. B. Douglas, New Haven.

METROPOLE—R. R. Le Francis, Boston, and Henry Powers, Rondout.

MORTON—J. G. Dean, Milford, and R. Hoyt, Norwich.

MURRAY HILL—John A. Enos, Washington; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; Warren Hobart, Murray Hill, N. J.; William M. Hudson, Hartford; Dr. E. J. McDonald, Portland, Ore.; W. L. Bigelow, England; W. S. Cooper,

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

State Commission Adopts Them to Carry the Provisions of the Law into Effect.

PROVISION FOR EXAMINATIONS

Fitness to be Determined by the Appointing Officer or the Commission—Rules for Brooklyn, New York, and Buffalo Approved.

ALBANY, July 1.—The rules to carry into effect the provisions of the new civil service law were adopted by the Civil Service Commission at its meeting to-day, after a consultation with the Governor, and the rules as revised by the commission in accordance with the ideas of the Governor were formally approved by him, and they take effect immediately. The rules adopted to-day are practically amendments to the existing rule, as the greater portion of the old rules remain the same. These additional rules provide for examinations for all positions in the State service every three months, when there are sufficient numbers of applications on file and whenever the heads of departments so request.

Every eligible candidate whose name is upon a merit list in the office of the commission must notify the commission at least once every three months that he is willing to accept an appointment, if tendered to him, and if he desires to have his name continued on such list, and if a candidate declines to accept an offer of an appointment from any officer authorized to appoint from any list, he shall waive his right to appointment and his name shall be stricken from such list.

The minimum marking is fixed at 35 per cent. for each, the merit and fitness examination.

The appointing officers may in their discretion hold their examination for fitness or designate the State Civil Service Commission to conduct the examination both for merit and fitness.

Unless the examination for fitness is conducted by the commission, the appointing officer or board must certify to the commission that the ratings for fitness were determined by competitive examination, as provided by law.

Whenever the sex of the persons whose names are to be certified is fixed by law or is specified in the request for certification, the names only of those of the sex so fixed or specified shall be certified from the merit list, but in all other cases the certifications shall be made without regard to sex.

The following officers or positions were placed on the exempt list: Banking and Insurance Examiners, the Disbursing Agents of the Section Superintendents in the Department of Public Works, the chief clerk of the tax department, the cashier of the insurance department, and the stewards of the several State hospitals. Under these rules, if the head of a State department authorizes the commission to hold both merit and fitness examinations, only the first name on the eligible list so created by this examination can be certified for appointment. The present law allows the appointing officer to appoint from the first three on the list.

The commission to-day also approved the new rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission of Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New York.

THROWING DOWN THE BARS.

Secretary Gage Would Remove 2,000 Deputy Collectors and Cashiers from the Competitive Class.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Gage is said to have written a letter to Senator Pritchard, in which he recommends that all Deputy Collectors and cashiers in both the customs and revenue services shall no longer be amenable to civil service rules. The result will be that the civil service fence, which now surrounds about 2,000 offices, will be thrown down.

There will be but one requirement, and that is that before anybody can obtain one of these desirable offices he will have to pass a non-competitive examination to show that he is capable mentally of discharging the duties of the place.

The Secretary's reason for his recommendation is his belief that a Collector's immediate personal assistants, such as deputies and cashiers, who are frequently called upon to act in his name, and for whose actions he is responsible, should be men of the Collector's own choosing.

FINANCIERS' TROLLEY RIDE.

Went Over All the Brooklyn Lines in a Parlor Car.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Electric Railroad Company took a large party of financiers for an inspection of the system yesterday in one of the new parlor cars of the road. Those who accompanied Mr. Rossiter were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, A. N. Brady, D. O. Mills, A. R. Flower, F. T. Gates, representing J. B. Rockefeller; Richard Hungerford, W. W. Huntington, Percival Keehue, J. G. Jenkins, Seth L. Keeney, David H. Valentine, Henry Seibert, and T. S. Williams.

The car was taken over nearly all the routes in the city. Just what the proposed plan of operation is could not be ascertained, but it is undoubtedly in connection with the purchase of $1,000,000 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company bonds which Mr. Mills made last Monday.

The following comparative statement of gross earnings of the Rapid Transit Company, including the Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban systems has just been issued.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. H. R. R. Co..	$427,312.67	$407,496.43	$416,611.35
B. Q. Co. & Sub.. R. R. Co.....	68,185.13	65,022.78	71,595.10
Total for system.	$495,497.80	$472,519.21	$488,206.45
12 months ending June 30:	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. H. R. R. Co.	$4,597,042.76	$4,436,164.08	$4,166,631.46
B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.	748,045.74	702,963.61	625,538.06
Total for system ...	$5,345,658.50	$5,139,127.69	$4,792,169.52

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

New Business Arrangement Between New York and Valparaiso Merchants.

Improved business between the United States and the republics of South America is expected to result from the arrangement, just announced, by which there will be co-operation in trade matters between Flint, Eddy & Co. of this city and Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso, who are engaged in Pacific South American commerce. The latter house is to continue the business of the firm of Brown, Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso and New York, with headquarters at Valparaiso. The original house, Augustus Hemenway, was founded in 1820.

George L. Duval will remain in New York as resident partner. Mr. Duval is one of the business directors of Flint, Eddy & Co., which firm was founded in 1837 by Benjamin Flint. The high standing of the South American firm and its extensive business give especial importance to the co-operation now arranged.

Explosion in a Subway.

An explosion in the subway at Second Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night, caused presumably by gases ignited by crossed wires, hurled two heavy steel manhole covers into the air. Several passing pedestrians narrowly escaped injury. The Phoenix Construction Company has an electric lighting and power station at the foot of Twenty-ninth Street. The cables converge at Second Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and are conducted to the power house by conduits. There is a cavity in which the electricians work at the corner, and the entrance is through two manholes, one on either side of Second Avenue. One of the covers fell back in place, but the other was hurled twenty feet and broke to pieces.

A Tenderloin Baseball Club.

Small boys who live in the neighborhood of the West Thirtieth Street Station have formed a baseball team, and having decided to give their nine a name that would suggest local color they hit upon the title, "The Captain Chapman Baseball Club of the Tenderloin."

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Arrangements for the Tenth Annual Convention to be held in Detroit July 13.

M'KINLEY WILL BE PRESENT

Citizens of Detroit Planning an Elaborate Reception for the President and All Comers—Secretary Alger in Charge.

President Colvin of the New York State League of Republican Clubs has received the official call from President Woodmansee for the tenth annual convention of the National Republican League. It will meet at the Auditorium Building, Detroit, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 13.

President McKinley, who is an enthusiastic league man, will be present. He recently said of the work of the organization:

"There has never been, in the history of parties in the United States, any such potent agency for the dissemination of political information as the National Republican League."

It is expected that two or three members of his Cabinet will accompany the President on his trip to Detroit.

The citizens of Detroit are planning a magnificent reception for the President, and the delegates, alternates, and visitors to the convention. Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, has been selected as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and has assumed personal supervision of the preliminary arrangements.

A Ladies' Committee has been organized for the entertainment of the wives of the delegates, alternates, and other visitors, and a most attractive programme, consisting of public, private, and club receptions, excursions on Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, trips to all the points of interest which cluster about the city, a moonlight boat ride, an old-fashioned fish dinner, a monster mass meeting, and a splendid banquet will be given.

All the hotels will give special rates, ranging from $1.50 to $6 per day, and the railroads will provide the lowest possible rate of transportation.

MANY POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Citizens' Union Gatherings in Several of the Assembly Districts.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Citizens' Union met last night at 174 Avenue A, at which John Brooks Leavitt presided. There was a small assemblage, and the speaker took up the greater part of the evening, in which he promulgated the plan of better government by getting out of the hands of the machine politicians.

There were several other speeches to elevate the ticket of the Citizens' Union.

The regular weekly meeting of the Citizens' Union of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held last night in the district headquarters at 845 Ninth Avenue. In the absence of Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, I. H. Klein presided. Other speakers were R. W. G. Welling, G. Grosvenor Dawe, and Charles A. Deshon, all of whom urged activity on the part of the members in the dissemination of the principles of the Citizens' Union and its choice for the Mayoralty of the Greater New York in the person of Seth Low.

Lawyer Franklin Pierce last evening addressed members of the Citizens' Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District at 2,276 Third Avenue, advocating the selection of Seth Low for Mayor of the greater city.

The General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District, Tammany Hall, met last night at 232 West Fourteenth Street, and Coroner W. H. Dobbs presided.

Senator Grady made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Mr. Low represents the aristocratic element of this city as against the prejudice of the common people. The motto of the party which I represent is 'Honesty and Confidence.'"

DEATH REVEALED SECRETS.

Cherons's Wife and Mother Had Not Known Each Other's Existence.

The death of Auguste Cherons of West Hoboken, who was drowned last Sunday while fishing on the Hackensack River, has developed the fact that for years he had been deceiving both his wife and his mother. Cherons had always told his wife that his mother was dead. He also kept secret from his mother the fact that he was married.

It was through a letter sent by the mother to her son that the matter came out. Mrs. Cherons received the letter addressed to her husband, and as he was dead, she opened it. It was from her dead husband's mother, who lives at 314 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, and the widow at once called on her. The mother had not heard of her son's death, nor did she know that he had been married for several years.

BROOKLYN SOFT SOAP BILL.

It Was One of Many that the City Pruned Down.

The bills of Friedman, Doscher & Co., A. Friedman, and Samuel Josephs, for supplies furnished to the Brooklyn Jail last Winter were taken in hand yesterday by a board of claims, comprising Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and Auditor Sutton, and reduced materially. These bills were investigated last Winter, and revelations were made which placed several members of the Board of Aldermen in a peculiar light.

The board allowed for 270 barrels of soft soap furnished by Friedman, Doscher & Co. at the rate of 60 cents a barrel, a reduction from $1.50 charged by the firm. A. Friedman was allowed $1.00 each on 500 blankets for which he had charged the city $3.10 each. He was also allowed 3 cents a yard on 2,400 yards of dress goods upon which he had charged 9 cents a yard. Other items were reduced in like proportion.

TOOK PARIS GREEN IN SODA.

Mary Weber Said that She Was Tired of Life.

There were no other customers in Mettenheimer's drug store, at Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening, when a fairly well dressed woman of middle age walked in and called for a glass of soda. H. T. Schroder, the clerk, drew the soda, and then walked to the rear of the store. A minute later he walked forward again and stared at the soda which the woman was slowly sipping. The color of the drink showed through the glass to be a deep green.

"Excuse me, I'd like to look at that," the clerk said. The woman put the glass down and staggered out of the place. Then Schroder saw that a quantity of paris green had been put into the glass.

Schroder jumped over the counter and caught the woman as she was about to fall on the pavement. He saw that the front of her dress was covered with green powder. In a few minutes a policeman had called an ambulance. On arrival the surgeon said that the woman might die, so he hurried her off to Bellevue Hospital. There was $15 and a gold watch were found in the woman's pocket. She said that she was Mary Weber, but beyond that would say nothing of herself except that she was tired of living. She was put in the prison ward.

Koster & Bial's Summer Garden.

One of the prettiest roof gardens this season will be Koster & Bial's, which has been fitted up in excellent shape for the opening of the regular Summer season Monday. All available space has been covered with potted plants and palms, and the outer railings have been lined with rows of shrubs, which gives a cool and pleasant aspect to the place. The boxes and balcony are embowered with flowering vines, and the large fountain in the centre of the garden has been effectively embedded in potted plants. The entire variety performance will be transferred from the music hall, which closes Saturday, and will only be used during the Summer on rainy days.

Nuns Buy Hyde Park Property.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 1.—Nuns of the order of St. Dominick have purchased the Baseman Hotel property, at New Hyde Park, for $10,000.

POLO MATCH AT HEMPSTEAD

Devon Team Accepted a Handicap and Then Defeated the Country Club of Philadelphia.

GAME WON BY SEVEN GOALS

Keen Rivalry Has Long Existed Between the Teams, and the Play Was Exciting from the First Period to the End of the Third.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 1.—There was another large gathering of New York's society on the Polo Grounds of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, near Hempstead, to-day to witness the sixth match of the series now being played for the Meadowbrook Cup.

The match was between the team of the Country Club of Philadelphiaand the Devon team of Devon, Penn. A keen rivalry has long existed between these teams, so consequently the play was exciting from the commencement of the first period to the ending of the third. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and W. C. Eustis and Dr. Charles G. J. Finn assisted as timekeepers and scorers.

All the well-known New Yorkers who are sojourning at their country seats drove to the polo field with large parties in four-in-hands and drags.

The game was replete with many brilliant and dashing plays by members of both teams. W. Hinckley Smith of the Philadelphia team, played a most remarkable game and received great applause by his splendid riding and front strokes. The Devons were allowed one goal handicap by the Quakers, and to the great surprise of every one they succeeded in defeating their opponents by seven goals. The score was: Devon, 13; Philadelphia, 6.

Among some of the well-known society people who witnessed to-day's match from the grand stand or from seats on the top of drags and coaches were:

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mrs. W. J. Whitney, F. C. Conover, D. F. Savage, Mrs. Charles R. Hone, Miss Fannie Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. and Mr. S. Hadden, who drove out from Hempstead with a party on a drag; W. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenyon Stow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. O. W. Bird, Larry Waterbury, Marry Page, Miss Stanley of Chicago, Samuel Willets and party, who drove over on a four-in-hand from Westbury, Max Stevenson, Mrs. William H. Erhart, the Misses May and Florence Eno, H. L. Herbert, Miss Mabel A. Roby, Miss May Barnum, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, who also drove to the grounds on a four-in-hand with a party of friends; William Tiffany, J. H. Eustis, Jr. The handicaps and positions of the players and the summary are as follows:

DEVON TEAM.

No. 1..C. R. Snowden, handicap	2
No. 2..H. Kendricks	3
No. 3..G. McFadden	0
No. 4..R. E. Strawbridge	1
Total	6

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB.

No. 1..W. Hinckley Smith	1
No. 2..W. G. Rosengarter, Jr.	2
No. 3..A. E. Kennedy	0
No. 4..L. C. Altemus	4
Total	7

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association was referee, and Willie Eustis was scorer, and Dr. C. G. J. Finn was timekeeper.

First Period—

Goals.	Club.	Time.
No. 1..McFadden,	Devon	2:10
No. 2..Kennedy,	Philadelphia	1:00
No. 3..Snowden,	Devon	12:00
No. 4..Snowden,	Devon	2:30
No. 5..Strawbridge,	Devon	0:30

Two minutes to play. No goal made.

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1..Strawbridge, Devon	4:30
No. 2..Snowden, Devon	3:00
No. 3..Snowden, Devon	1:00
No. 4..Snowden, Devon	1:30
No. 5..Kendricks, Philadelphia	1:00
No. 6..Smith, Philadelphia	1:30
No. 7..Altemus, Philadelphia	3:30
No. 8..Rosengarter, Philadelphia	3:00

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1..McFadden, Devon	2:00
No. 2..Kennedy, Philadelphia	1:00
No. 3..Snowden, Devon	1:00
No. 4..Strawbridge, Devon	4:00

12 minutes' time elapsed. No goal made.

	Goals.
Devon by handicap	1
Earned goals	12
Total	13
Philadelphia by earned goals	6
Balance in favor of Devon, goals	7

MARRIED A CHINAMAN.

Miss Lena Blumenshine, a Sunday School Teacher, Wedded Her Mongolian Pupil, Ching Lung.

Miss Lena Blumenshine, a Chinese Sunday school teacher, was wedded to her pupil, Ching Lung, at the home of her mother, Mrs. M. Blumenshine, 305 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Monday evening. Until last Saturday evening Miss Blumenshine, who is a blonde about twenty-eight years of age, was a saleswoman in Terhune's dry goods store at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, where her younger sister, Lydia, is employed in the same capacity.

Both sisters attended a Chinese mission school in the lower part of the city, and about sixteen months ago Lena started teaching a class of six Chinese how to become Christians. Among the pupils was Ching Lung, who had a laundry and was doing a profitable business. Miss Blumenshine took great interest in him and he became very attentive to her.

Ching made her several handsome presents, and finally began to call upon her at her home. About ten months ago he proposed marriage to his teacher, and his offer was accepted.

Ching discarded his native costume for a more civilized one, and about four months ago had his queue shaved off. To further please his fair teacher, Ching had his name changed to Thomas Tome.

On Monday night Mrs. Blumenshine's house was decorated for the wedding, and Mr. Tome invited about thirty of his friends to see the ceremony performed. The gathering was a jolly one, and the newly-wedded couple left their friends at midnight in a coach. The Mongolians followed the usual custom of their country of throwing red and yellow papers after the couple to keep off the dreaded household devils. Mr. and Mrs. Tome have gone to housekeeping in a four-room flat on One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Madison Avenue.

MAY LOSE HIS EYESIGHT.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Burned While Setting Off Fireworks.

Louis Lafair, ten years old, of 330 West Twenty-first Street, will probably lose his eyesight as the result of an explosion of some cheap fireworks in front of his home last night. A crowd of the little fellow's playmates were out in front of his home shooting firecrackers in great glee. Louis could not join in the fun, as he was one of the unfortunates that had neither money nor fireworks.

He suddenly recalled the fact that he had 5 cents in his bank. He would get it and buy some firecrackers. Into the house he ran, and in a few minutes was on his way to a near-by store to make the purchase. He selected what is known as a "flower pot."

Back to his companions he ran. With much ceremony he finally announced that he would explode the "flower pot," and applied the match. There was a series of small sizzes and puffs, and then the fire seemed to die out.

Louis bent over the "flower pot," and with his hat began to fan it. Instantly there was an explosion like that of a miniature cannon. Louis fell back, his face blackened and burned with the powder, and his cries of pain sent the children hurrying for help. A policeman called an ambulance and the little fellow was taken to the New York Hospital. He was badly burned.

Call for the Rev. W. J. Sholar.

The Rev. William J. Sholar, who for years has been assistant to the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the Bergen Point Baptist Church of Bayonne, whose pastor died last February.

FOR A BIG MINING STRIKE

The Express of Terre Haute Makes a Startling Announcement Concerning Bituminous Miners.

ABOUT 250,000 MEN INVOLVED

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Parts of West Virginia and Kentucky to Contribute to the Movement—Men Already Quitting Work.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 1.—The Express will say to-morrow:

Next Sunday, or prior to that day, circulars will be placed in the hands of all the bituminous miners in the United States calling them out on strike. It is estimated that 250,000 men will be involved. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of West Virginia and Kentucky will contribute to the movement. The strike is to enforce the Columbus scale of 69 cents per ton for Pennsylvania, 60 cents for Ohio, 69 cents for Indiana, and 55 cents for Illinois. When the Columbus scale was adopted it was not thought advisable to attempt its enforcement. A committee was then appointed to take in hand the matter of a strike and to order one as soon as such a course seemed opportune. This committee has decided that the time has come to act.

Nearly 2,000 Miners Idle at Streator.

STREATOR, Ill., July 1.—A mass-meeting of miners here to-day voted unanimously to go on strike now and not wait for a general suspension order. As a consequence no coal is being mined here, and nearly 2,000 miners are idle.

Wilmington Field Men to Quit Work.

BRADWOOD, Ill., July 1.—The miners of the entire Wilmington field met at Glacken's Grove to-day and decided by a unanimous vote to go on strike when the National officers shall order a suspension of work.

AN APPEAL TO SENATOR MASON.

W. D. Ryan Compares the Suffering in Illinois to That in Cuba.

CHICAGO, July 1.—W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has written an open letter to United States Senator Mason, in which he says: "The stand taken by you in behalf of the patriots of Cuba deserves the commendation of all liberty-loving people, but let me call your attention to the condition of 40,000 of your constituents, the coal miners of Illinois. The insane competition inaugurated by the coal operators has brought about a condition of suffering and destitution which was never equaled. We have been forced to accept reduction after reduction until the price now paid is so low that miners cannot earn an average of 75 cents a day, and the mines work only half time.

"Taking an average of a dollar a day, and three days' work a week, a miner earns $12 a month. With a family of five—a fair average—the wife has less than 3 cents for a meal to say nothing of clothes, rent, &c. I doubt if any more lives have been lost in Cuba since the insurrection commenced than in the mines of Illinois during the same time, and I am certain there are no more women or children hungry in Cuba at present than among the families of the miners of Illinois. Do something to put the idle miners of Illinois to work at a fair rate of wages and I will guarantee that every miner in Illinois will contribute at least one day's wages every month for the benefit of the downtrodden people of Cuba."

Collins Hospital Superintendent.

BUFFALO, July 1.—The Board of Managers of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane has elected Dr. Daniel H. Arthur of Middletown, N. Y., Superintendent. The vote was unanimous.

PABST
MILWAUKEE
ASK FOR "PABST"
BE SURE IT'S "PABST"
JUST THINK THIS OVER.
For the past year PABST MILWAUKEE BEER has been thoroughly advertised in New York City. The results are gratifying indeed. The advertising has drawn attention to the product and the product itself has had sufficient merit to hold as continuous customers those who have once tried it. BUT, and there is a but in it, we find that there is a very trying circumstance connected with the proper distribution of our goods. Thousands of people who want PABST Milwaukee Beer call for MILWAUKEE BEER, but the waiter brings the product of some other brewery. The result is that these persons are disappointed in the quality. In any event, they have failed to get "Pabst" and we have lost the possibility of securing a new friend. This has become prevalent because the PABST Beer is a little more expensive than the local or counterfeit beers, and the dealers take advantage of the fact that only MILWAUKEE BEER is called for and the word PABST is omitted, to sell a cheaper beer. We therefore caution everyone who wishes PABST MILWAUKEE BEER to ask for the PABST and see that the bottle bears the trade mark.
WE ARE A LOCAL INSTITUTION.
We have our own branch establishment here and WE ARE THE ONLY WESTERN BREWERY WHO BOTTLES BEER FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET UNDER THEIR OWN ROOF AND INTELLIGENT SUPERVISION. We have 117 employes in New York. We purchase large amounts of supplies from New York. We spend with New York business houses, publishers and for rent for our various establishments enormous sums, indeed, sums far in excess of the volume of local business. We are therefore a local institution in every sense of the word, a home institution to the Metropolitan district. This feature should be remembered.
ANOTHER THING.
Perhaps you do not know exactly what this means to you, but we manufacture an absolutely PURE and WHOLESOME BEER. It is a PERFECT BEER The PABST BREWING COMPANY is the largest brewer in the world and it has grown to its present magnitude on the merits of its beer. It is useless for us to say much about the quality, that is acknowledged, but we do wish to reiterate the statement that our beer is PURE AND WHOLESOME.
FOR SALE WHEREVER BEER IS SOLD OR IN CASE LOTS TO FAMILIES FROM THE NEW YORK ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PABST BREWING CO., 376 WASHINGTON STREET.
BUNNER CHICAGO

Wanamaker's

Closed to-morrow at noon—for Fourth of July—until Tuesday morning 8 o'clock.

Closed Saturdays hereafter at noon until further notice.

A CARD

July 1, 1897—Yesterday closed the first half of the year in this new business. The returns all being in, we cannot do less than celebrate a victory.

The brownies were turned loose in the Rotunda. There they are this minute, putting up the Betsy Ross flag.

The Private Office issues this memorandum of its satisfaction with the reception, support and other practical friendships and business courtesies of this first half year in New York. We can and will do a great deal better the next half year, because we shall have the time to make ready properly for the Autumn. During the Summer we do not mean to be idle or useless.

"Out-of-towners" shall have careful service through the mail order department. A reply to every letter or postal card shall leave our office the same day it is received.

"Stay-at-home" shoppers will find some rare advantages on every floor of the Store during July and August.

Visitors to the city and those who never saw the Store A. T. Stewart built or the kind of store he kept—so much better than others—are invited to look over the place and see what we are doing to reach up to the high standard of the greatest of American Storekeepers.

John Wanamaker

P. S.—We will not print any advertisements not worth your notice—even in hot weather.

TARIFF WORK IN SENATE

Rapid Progress in the Consideration of Items Previously Laid Aside.

COTTON TIES ON FREE LIST

Also Bagging for Cotton and Sacks for Grain—Duty on White Pine Lumber Reduced—Personal Baggage.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The near approach of the completion of the tariff bill was referred to in the opening prayer to the Senate to-day by the Rev. Hugh Johnson, who said:

"We recognize Thy hand in this work of commercial legislation now near completion in so short a period of Congressional history. We thank Thee for the courage, the disinterestedness, and the generosity exhibited by Senators and Representatives and that party interest and feelings and local interests have been subordinated to the expressed will of the majority in this legislation."

As soon as the tariff bill was taken up Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) made inquiries as to the reports that an anti-trust amendment would be brought in. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said he did not know what disposal was to be made of the subject, as no action had been taken by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Teller said it had been reported about the chamber that such an amendment had been considered in caucus. He urged that it should not be brought in at the last moment for a vote. Such a course would not be tolerated, he added with positiveness. Mr. Allison gave assurance that no such hasty action would be taken.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) remarked that he thought the entire anti-trust subject had been dropped.

"The trouble with the Senator [White] and myself," answered Mr. Teller, "is that we are not members of the Republican caucus, and are therefore somewhat in the dark."

On Mr. Allison's motion the paragraph of the free list relating to paintings and statuary was struck out, these articles having been placed on the dutiable list.

Paragraph 441, relating to cocoa matting, was reconsidered, and motions by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) to lower the duty were rejected, and the paragraph was agreed to as reported.

Coal for American Vessels.

Mr. Allison reported back the amendment to the coal paragraph offered by Mr. White yesterday, allowing a drawback of duty on coal used in American vessels engaged in foreign trade and in the trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. The original amendment was modified by the committee to omit the coastwise trade.

The amendment caused much debate, and several Senators urged that it go over. Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) saying he regarded it as a blow to the entire coal trade.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) interposed the statement that Democratic Senators were being asked when they would permit the Tariff bill to pass, when, as a matter of fact, they were making no obstruction. Now, however, said he, this coal paragraph was brought up again and was to go over. It was decided to go on with the amendment.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) proposed a further amendment, allowing the drawback on coal, not only to vessels, but to "inhabitants of the United States."

"Does that mean free coal?" asked Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.)

"Yes, free coal," answered Mr. Allen, who argued that the people were as much entitled to the benefits of free coal as were the owners of vessels.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said this was not a question of free coal, but simply one as to giving American vessels the same advantages enjoyed by foreign vessels. While there was quite a sentiment for free coal in his part of the country, yet he had always believed the coal industry of the United States should receive the care of Congress.

"But should not the people receive the care of Congress?" asked Mr. Allen.

Mr. Platt answered that by fair protection to American industry no consumer suffered one penny.

The discussion branched off to the condition of the miners in Wyoming, Washington, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. Mr. Allen asserted that coal miners were the lowest paid class of labor in the country, and that the contract labor laws were defied by the importation of pauper miners from abroad.

After further debate, Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected and the committee amendment allowing drawbacks to American vessels was agreed to without division.

Help for Cotton and Grain Growers.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) placing cotton bagging on the free list was considered at length. The amendment was as follows: "Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed wholly or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts."

Mr. Pettus spoke in support of the amendment, saying he desired to avoid a party contest, and expected to secure Republican votes.

Mr. White moved to extend the amendment to burlap and grain bags made of burlap. The debate was protracted and in the main technical.

As finally amended, the proposed paragraph took this form: "Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns, made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, plain woven fabrics, bags, and sacks of single jute or hemp yarns, by whatever name known, and burlap and bags for grain made of burlap." The amendment was agreed to—30 to 25. The affirmative vote was cast by the Democrats and by Messrs. Allen, Cannon, Heitfeld, Kyle, Mantle, and Teller. The negative vote was Republican throughout with the exception of Mr. Jones of Nevada.

Mr. Bacon's amendment placing cotton ties on the free list was then considered, and after a brief explanation by Mr. Bacon the vote was taken. The amendment was agreed to—29 to 25. The vote in detail was substantially the same as the other proposition.

Charcoal was struck from the free list.

When Mr. Quay desired to have coal tar go over, Mr. Jones (Ark.) remarked that the Democratic Senators wanted a speedy advent of prosperity.

"We might dispose of this bill to-day," remarked Mr. Jones with apparent earnestness. "If the Senate wants to pass the bill to-day there will be no objection from this side," responded Mr. Quay.

The paragraph finally went over.

Farina and feldspar were struck from the free list.

An amendment placing floor matting, including Chinese matting, on the free list was agreed to without division, these mattings having been taken from the dutiable list by a close vote several weeks ago.

The House paragraph placing on the free list hides and skins not specifically provided for was restored.

The committee Paragraph 603 relating to oils on the free list was agreed to as reported. Mr. Allison at first proposed a substitute for the proviso fixing a retaliatory duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on crude petroleum coming from countries paying export duty on petroleum. When there was some criticism of the substitute, Mr. Allison withdrew it, and the proviso was left as originally reported, making the retaliatory duty equal to the export duty.

Cocoanut oil was taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list at 3½ cents a pound.

Paragraph 622½, placing on the free list regalia and gems for use by societies, was agreed to with slight modifications.

Sheep dip was restored to, and sodium struck from, the free list.

Crude sulphur, or brimstone, in bulk, was taken from the free list and made dutiable at 50 cents a ton.

As to Personal Baggage.

The paragraph relating to the personal effects of persons arriving in the United States was modified so that the effects taken abroad may be brought back without limit, while effects acquired abroad and admissible free are to be limited to $100.

Mr. Vest criticised the paragraph, saying it was in the interest of American tailors who wanted to charge exorbitant prices. He declared that the talk of millionaires going to Europe and spending $75,000,000 annually was "all rot."

He hoped the time would never come when our people would shut themselves up and refuse to travel and to mingle freely with the people of the world.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) also criticised the $100 limitation, saying it would establish a system of espionage on every man and woman going to Europe. It was too small a business for the American Congress to be engaged in.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) supported the amendment, saying there was no reason why a Vanderbilt or Gould should be allowed to bring from abroad personal effects worth thousands while the humble citizen had to buy these goods with the duty added.

After extended debate the modified provision was agreed to. As finally amended the original provision of the bill has the following additional clause:

"Provided, that in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

A new paragraph was inserted in the free list covering works of art, the production of American artists temporarily living abroad and other works of art imported for presentation purposes.

The iron ore paragraph was further changed, making the reference to manganese ore as follows:

"Manganese ore containing less than forty metallic units in dry state, $1 per ton."

Two Votes on White Pine.

Mr. Teller (S. Rep., Col.,) moved an amendment including in the free list "rough lumber manufactured of white pine." He criticised the course of the committee in placing white pine on the dutiable list, thus encouraging the destruction of pine, when it was known the supply would not last eight years.

Mr. Teller said he was for protection, but he would not carry it to extremes, compelling every man building a home or using a stick of pine to pay tribute to the few owners of pine. This was not Republican doctrine, which was opposed to the advance of prices on the necessaries of life. Mr. Teller declared that the duty on pine was one of the many absolutely indefensible features of the bill.

This reopened the discussion on the duty on white pine, which was vigorously contested in the early stages of the bill, resulting at that time in retaining pine on the dutiable list at $2 per 1,000 feet.

Senators Gray and Mantle supported Mr. Teller's motion. Mr. Spooner opposed the motion on the ground that the duty was a fair measure of protection to an extensive industry on three border States. This was not a proposition to place all kinds of lumber, those of Maine and the South and West, on the free list, but merely to discriminate against the white pine of three States.

Secretary Alger came on the floor while the vote on the Teller amendment was being taken.

The vote proved very close, the amendment being defeated—yeas, 32; nays, 33. It caused a surprising break in party lines on both sides of the Chamber. Four Republicans—Baker, Carter, Hansbrough, and Quay—and Messrs. Mantle, Stewart, Teller, and Kyle voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Three Democrats—Bacon, McEnery, and Martin—and Mr. Heitfeld, (Pop.) voted with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Mantle moved to reduce the duty on white pine from $2 to $1 per 1,000 feet. He read from the statement of a lumber man that a two-dollar rate would be prohibitory, and he appealed to Democratic Senators to vote unitedly, and thus overcome this high rate.

The amendment was carried by the close vote of 32 to 31, after another break in party lines on both sides of the Chamber. On this vote Mr. Quay returned to his party associates, and Mr. Hansbrough did not vote. Two Republicans—Baker and Carter—and Messrs. Allen, Heitfeld, Kyle, Mantle, Stewart, and Teller, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Three Democrats—Bacon, McEnery, and Martin—voted with the Republicans against the measure.

At 5:30 P. M. the bill was laid aside, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

House Democrats Will Not Seek to Delay It if Allowed to Discuss the Bill Afterward.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—When the Tariff bill reaches the House after it has passed the Senate it is not probable that there will be any attempt to oppose the motion which will be made either directly by Chairman Dingley or by the operation of a special order to disagree to the Senate amendments and send the bill to conference. The Republican leaders do not think there is any necessity for debate until the bill is reported back by the conferrees, and the Democrats are inclined to the same opinion.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, said to-day that he would not oppose a motion to get the bill into conference, provided the Republicans would agree to a reasonable time for debate when the bill was reported back to the House. He thought three or four days for discussion at that time would be sufficient.

The number of conferrees to be appointed on behalf of the House has not yet been decided, nor the political division, but the conferrees, as is usual, will be the ranking members of the Ways and Means Committee from each side. It is probable that there will be seven conferrees. The political division may be five and two or four and three. The Republican members of the committee in their ranking order are Dingley, Chairman; Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dolliver, Steele, Johnson, Evans, and Tawney, and the Democrats are Bailey, McMillin, Wheeler, McLaurin, Robertson, and Swanson.

The estimate of the time the bill will be in conference ranges from two to ten days, but the best opinion is that the conferrees will report the bill back a week from next Monday if it comes over from the Senate on the latter day.

TO SEE HOW TARIFF WORKS.

Senator Spooner Gives Notice of an Amendment Providing for a Board of Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) gave notice of the following amendment to the Tariff bill.

That within sixty days after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate (and may from time to time change said designation) three of the General Appraisers appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of Section 12 of the act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collections of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, not more than a majority of the number designated as aforesaid to belong to the same political party, who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter prescribed in addition to those now or from time to time to be devolved upon them by law.

First—They shall thoroughly investigate the condition of the industries of the country upon whose products, manufactured or otherwise, duties are imposed by law, taking a single schedule or a group of cognate or interdependent schedules at a time to be designated in writing from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, and likewise the condition of the industries of other countries manufacturing or producing goods, wares, or merchandise sold in competition with similar products of this country, including especially the difference in labor, cost, and other elements or factors entering into and bearing upon the matter of competition, and generally all information which in their judgment should be considered in imposing rates of duty, both with regard to obtaining revenue therefrom and with regard also to equalizing conditions between the competitive products of every kind, of this and other countries, and in determining what products of other countries should be admitted in the country free of duty.

Second—They shall also carefully analyze the duties imposed by the various schedules of this act and of such tariff acts as shall be from time to time enacted, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting any errors of classification, inequalities of rates imposed upon parts of articles which enter into manufactured products, and such manufactured products, what duties are necessary by way of compensation for other duties, what duties should be specific, ad valorem, or compound, and generally information in their judgment necessary for the correction of any inequalities, inconsistencies, or other defects of any kind in the schedules so examined.

Third—They shall from time to time make report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the information obtained by such investigation and otherwise with the recommendations thereon. Each said report shall be signed by all of said designated appraisers, who agree to the same, and if any thereof shall dissent from said report, either as to the inferences drawn by the majority from the facts obtained in said investigation or as to its recommendations, wholly or in part, it shall be their duty to make, sign, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a minority report, stating in full the reasons for their dissent and embodying their own recommendations. They shall also make such further kindred investigations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct.

That the general appraisers designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as herein before provided, may, for the purposes of their investigation, with the approval of said Secretary, visit any part of the United States, and said Secretary may from time to time direct one of their number to visit foreign countries for like purposes.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever he shall receive from said designated general appraisers reports upon any schedule or group of schedules, as aforesaid, to cause to be printed by the Public Printer 1,000 copies of the same, together with all statistics and evidence submitted therewith, and to furnish two copies of each said report, majority and minority, to each member of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the same to Congress in the month of December in each year, with his recommendations in the premises.

LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Nothing Accomplished, but Lots of Talk About Cuba, Municipal Elections, and Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) after the Journal had been read in the House to-day, raised a question as to the truth of the Journal of last Monday's proceedings by offering an amendment to correct the Journal so as to make it show that "the Speaker, in pursuance of the rule heretofore adopted, declared the House adjourned until Thursday." Upon this amendment he got the floor, and proceeded with an extended speech on the general question of the power of the House to adjourn over three days at a time.

"I suggest that the gentleman from Kentucky go and inform himself as to the facts," ejaculated Mr. Bailey, with some temper.

Speaker Reed rapped the House to order and remarked: "Gentlemen must not interrupt each other nor make unreasonable requests of each other."

Mr. Settle, under the rules, had an hour in which to argue his motion. He denied the power of the House to adjourn without a quorum for more than one day, and declared that its action in doing so was a direct violation of the letter of the Constitution. He then drifted into a general arraignment of the Republicans for not taking action on the Bankruptcy bill and the Cuban belligerency resolution.

"You have acted in utter defiance of public sentiment," he cried. "You asked for time. You predicted great things. Calhoun went to Cuba; Calhoun returned from Cuba; Calhoun went home. Nothing was done. Calhoun has been forgotten, and so has Cuba. There is indifference as to whether a civil Government or a state of war exists in Cuba."

Several times points of order were made that Mr. Settle's remarks were irrelevant to the amendment, and were sustained by the Speaker. When Mr. Settle referred to the municipal elections at Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Canton as an indication of public disapproval of the House's inaction and a forerunner of "that November day in 1900 which would prove the Armageddon and the Waterloo of the Republican Party," the Speaker again rapped him to order, and Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey crossed swords over the question as to whether Mr. Settle's remarks were in order.

Mr. Dingley contended that the Kentuckian's remarks were wide of the motion, and Mr. Bailey that it was always proper to speak of public opinion. "We have always had respect for public opinion," said the latter, "and we think it proper to lay it before you for your instruction and guidance." [Democratic applause.]

"But what is the connection of Armageddon and a motion to amend the Journal?" asked Speaker Reed, whereat the Republicans laughed.

In concluding, Mr. Settle roused Democratic enthusiasm by asserting that his side proposed to hold up the hands of "the lion-hearted Democrat of Nebraska until his banner was planted on the topmost heights of victory."

The minority demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Settle's motion, and the roll was called. The amendment was rejected; yeas, 99; nays, 165.

The Journal was approved, after which the Speaker laid before the House the credentials of Edwin C. Burleigh, recently elected to succeed the late Representative S. L. Milliken of Maine. Mr. Burleigh was escorted to the bar of the House, where the oath was administered.

Mr. Knowles (Pop., S. D.,) then rose to a question of personal privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an Associated Press dispatch, dated at Lewiston, Me., in which Prof. L. C. Bateman charged, on the alleged authority of Mr. Knowles, that the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists had accepted $1,500 from the proceeds of Mr. Bryan's book with the understanding that nothing should be done to prevent fusion in 1900.

Mr. Knowles denounced Mr. Bateman's statement as a willful falsehood, without a shadow of foundation. Mr. Dingley objected to the airing of private grievances in the House. He said the gentleman might "hire a hall" if he desired to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Knowles insisted, however, that he had a right to denounce a statement that was "false as hell," and the Speaker allowed him to proceed. Mr. Knowles read letters in vindication of himself.

At 1:30 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

TO EXTEND THE FISH COMMISSION.

Bill in the House to Include Game Birds in Its Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Lacey of Iowa to-day introduced in the House a bill to extend the powers and duties of the Fish Commission so as to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man. The bill enlarges the power of the Commission so as to provide for the propagation of game birds and empowers it to purchase or cause to be captured game and other wild birds useful to man.

The object of the bill is to aid in the restoration of such birds in forests of the United States, and also to aid in the introduction of new and valuable varieties or species of American or foreign birds in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

RUSSIA'S CENSUS, 129,211,113.

Population Doubled in Forty-five Years and Increased 20 Per Cent. in Twelve Years.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—For the first time in history a general census has been taken of the population of the Russian Empire, which is shown to number 129,211,113, of which total 64,616,280 are males and 64,594,833 females.

United States Consul General Karel at St. Petersburg, who transmits the figures to the State Department, says they show that in forty-five years the population of Russia has doubled, and during the last twelve years it has increased 20 per cent.

To take this census the Russian Government employed an army of 150,000 persons, and its completion in three months is regarded as a great achievement in view of the vast expanse of territory to be covered and the illiteracy of the population.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

Monthly Statement of the Public Debt, Receipts and Expenditures, Circulation, and Coinage.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on June 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $983,656,086, a decrease for the month of $10,027,966, which is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand. The debt, independent of the cash, was reduced $4,152. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,130; debt on which interest has ceased, $1,346,880; debt bearing no interest, $378,081,702; total, $1,226,793,712. This amount, however, does not include $590,878,953 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $178,076,656; silver, $520,703,922; paper, $153,349,826; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $19,168,953; total, $871,389,358. Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $631,251,722, leaving the net cash in the Treasury $240,137,636.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of June the receipts from all sources amounted to $36,584,708, and the expenditures $22,864,694, leaving a surplus for the month of $13,650,014. The surplus during June, 1896, was $2,348,439. The statement shows that the deficit for the fiscal year closed yesterday was $18,623,108, a reduction of $81,821,985 since March 11 of the present year. The receipts from customs during last June aggregated $21,560,152, as compared with $11,351,803 for June, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue sources during the last month were $12,887,685, a loss as compared with June, 1896, of about $500,000.

The monthly statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows the total National bank circulation on June 30, 1897, to have been $231,355,126; increase since June 30, 1896, $5,433,166; decrease since May 31, 1897, $454,025. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $208,630,226; increase since June 30, 1896, $1,156,297; decrease since May 31, 1897, $445,155. The circulation secured by lawful money was $22,665,788; increase since May 30, 1896, $4,291,757; increase since May 30, 1897, $15,017. The United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes amounted to $220,411,550, and to secure public deposits, $16,930,500.

The coinage executed at the United States Mints during the year just closed amounted to $96,959,001, as follows: Gold, $71,646,705; silver, $24,327,780; minor coins, $984,509. Of the silver coined $21,203,701 was in standard dollars.

There was no Treasury statement to-day because of the beginning of the fiscal year. National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $530,117; Government receipts from internal revenue, $683,947; customs, $2,275,096; miscellaneous, $94,982.

DE LOME TO DINE WOODFORD.

Minister to Spain Will Sail on the Paris July 28.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Stewart L. Woodford was at the State Department to-day in consultation with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. He says that he will leave for New York to-morrow, and expects to sail for Madrid by the Paris on July 28.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister here, having extended to Mr. Woodford an invitation to a dinner to be given in his honor before his departure, for which the date has not been set, it will be necessary for Mr. Woodford to return to Washington before sailing.

Sugar Bounty for 1894 Paid.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Treasury Department to-day issued 493 warrants, representing $1,085,156, in payment of the bounty on sugar produced in the United States during the year 1894, for which appropriation was made during the present session of Congress.

Bannock Indian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Bannock Indian trouble in Idaho appears to have been greatly exaggerated by the settlers. Dispatches received to-day indicate that the number of Indians off the reservation is much less than was stated; that there was little basis for general alarm through that country.

Mr. Roosevelt's Summer Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will leave Washington to-morrow, first for a short visit to his family, at Oyster Bay N. Y., and then on a trip of inspection of the naval militia of Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

The most delightful railroad ride in the world is up the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley on the New York Central. See the half fare Fourth of July excursions to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains. Only $10.00 from New York to Chautauqua and return.—Adv.

NEW YORK OFFICES FILLED

Bidwell for Collector, Wakeman for Appraiser, and Close for Attorney, Northern District.

OTHER NOMINATIONS SENT IN

John F. Gowey for Consul General at Yokohama, and Consuls at Sydney, N. S., Fort Erie, and Dundee Chosen by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs for the District of New York—GEORGE R. BIDWELL of New York.

Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York—WILBUR F. WAKEMAN of New York.

Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York—EMORY P. CLOSE of New York.

Consul General at Yokohama, Japan—JOHN F. GOWEY of Washington, now Consul at Kanagawa.

Consul at Sydney, N. S.—GEORGE N. WEST of the District of Columbia, now Consul at Pictou.

Consul at Fort Erie, Ontario—OSSIAN BEDELL of New York.

Consul at Dundee, Scotland—JOHN C. HIGGINS of Delaware.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Ironton, Mo.—C. SANFORD RUSSELL of Missouri.

Agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma—LEE PATRICK of Oklahoma.

BIDWELL AND WAKEMAN.

Both Appointments Satisfactory to the Machine Republicans.

The appointment of George R. Bidwell as Collector of the Port and Wilbur F. Wakeman as Appraiser did not surprise the machine Republicans in this city. It has been known for a long time that Senator Thomas C. Platt and Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss had agreed upon Bidwell and Wakeman. Mr. Platt was particularly anxious about Mr. Bidwell and Secretary Bliss championed Mr. Wakeman's cause.

The anti-Platt Republicans in this city had urged the appointment of Commissioner Robert J. Wright of the Department of Correction for Collector. Mayor Strong, William Brookfield, and City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook were among those who urged Mr. Wright's appointment. The Republican machine never entered a candidate against Mr. Wakeman for the office of Appraiser. Therefore both of the appointments made yesterday are wholly satisfactory to the machine Republicans.

George R. Bidwell, who has been named for Collector of the Port of New York, is a stalwart Platt Republican. He served as Secretary of the County Committee in 1894 and 1895. He was born in Buffalo in 1858, and is a son of the late Charles S. Bidwell of the shipbuilding firm of Mason & Bidwell.

Mr. Bidwell was at one time a traveling salesman for a bicycle concern, and afterward became manager of the bicycle department of the firm of J. Horsman. He started in business for himself in 1884, and is at present the Secretary and Treasurer of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, in West Forty-second Street. He was one of the charter members of the League of American Wheelmen, and is now a member of the National Board of Cycle Manufacturers. Mr. Bidwell is one of the Republican leaders of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and is a member of the Republican, the West Side Republican, the Transportation, and the American Yacht Clubs. He is a man of pleasant disposition, and is very popular among his associates.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, who has been named for Appraiser, is a native of Illinois. He served there as a member of the State Senate. He was born in 1857 and is a graduate of the Northwestern University. He was in the newspaper business in Chicago, San Francisco, and Kansas before coming to this city, in 1888. Two years later he was elected Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League. During the last campaign he had charge of the distribution of campaign literature for the Eastern States. He is a member of the Union League, the Republican, and the Press Clubs. He was one of the original New York City McKinley men.

Mr. Wakeman will succeed Walter Bunn as Appraiser, and Mr. Bidwell will succeed the late James T. Kilbreth as Collector.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett will be named as Wallace Macfarlane's successor as United States District Attorney for this district.

ROCKHILL MAY GO TO GREECE.

Nomination as Minister Likely to Go Before the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is understood that the President has selected W. W. Rockhill, late Assistant Secretary of State, for the post of United States Minister to Greece, and that his nomination is likely to go to the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Rockhill entered the diplomatic service as far back as 1884, being appointed from Maryland to be Second Secretary of Legation at Pekin. In 1886 and 1887 he acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, the Corean capital. In 1888 he resigned with a long leave of absence which he devoted to an exploration of Thibet, then an almost unknown country. One result of this journey was a most interesting contribution to the scientific literature on the subject.

In 1893 Mr. Rockhill, who had then returned to the United States, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of State, a post he relinquished in the following year to become Third Assistant Secretary of State.

At the personal request of President Cleveland Mr. Rockhill, in 1896, relinquished this place, which from custom had come to be regarded as non-political and safe from the vicissitudes of changes in the Administration, to accept the place of First Assistant Secretary of State, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Uhl as Ambassador to Germany. He continued to hold the place under the present Administration until the appointment of Judge Day and remained in the Department some time after the accession of the latter to office to close up the Cuban correspondence of the last Administration.

SENATOR WELLINGTON PROTESTS.

Says the President Was Unfair in Changing an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day listened to the protest of Senator Wellington of Maryland against the appointment of B. H. Warner, Jr., as Consul at Leipsic. The Senator had indorsed Mr. Warner for the Consulship at Southampton, but he desired the appointment of another man to a position in Germany.

He claimed that his indorsement did not extend to any other position, and the President had not dealt fairly with him in making the change.

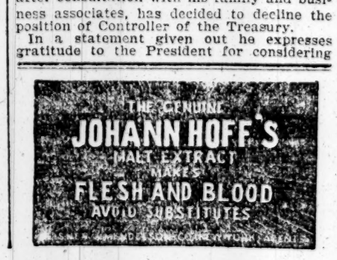
He asked that the nomination should be rejected as a matter of Senatorial courtesy. Mr. Warner's father, B. H. Warner, Sr., said that he and his son had contributed much to Mr. Wellington's election to the Senate, and that the Senator's indorsement for the Southampton place justified the President in sending in his name for a place of smaller importance in the same line of public service.

CALHOUN DECLINES AN OFFICE.

Former Cuban Commissioner Will Not Be Controller of the Treasury.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 1.—Col. W. J. Calhoun, after consultation with his family and business associates, has decided to decline the position of Controller of the Treasury.

In a statement given out he expresses gratitude to the President for considering his name, but asserts that he could not in justice to himself sacrifice his law practice for a temporary Government position, which, he says, "would hardly pay living expenses in Washington."



John Russell Young Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—John Russell Young took the oath of office as Librarian of Congress before Clerk McKenny of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. His first act was the appointment of A. R. Spofford, the former Librarian, as first assistant librarian.

Roberts Sworn in as Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ellis H. Roberts of New York to-day took the oath of office as Treasurer of the United States and at once entered upon his duties. D. N. Morgan, the retiring Treasurer, left for his home at Bridgeport, Conn., this afternoon, whither his family had preceded him.

DISMISSAL OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Secretary Long Gives Approval in the Cases of Paymaster Corwine and Commander Mullan.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—One of the first acts of Secretary Long upon his return to Washington was to recommend the approval by the President of the sentence of dismissal imposed by court-martial in the case of Commander Dennis Mullan, accused of drunkenness on duty while in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Secretary Long also added his recommendation to that of Judge Advocate General Lemly that the President commute the sentence imposed by court-martial upon Paymaster Corwine of the navy, so as to remit the confinement for two years, leaving it stand at dismissal from the service. The Secretary's action in this case, as in that of the case of Commander Mullan, must now receive the approval of the President before it becomes of effect.

PENSIONERS HELD UP.

Payments Delayed Until New Fiscal Year to Avoid a Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—For more than a month all pension certificates issued by the Government have been held up in the Pension Bureau. The suspension ended to-day, when an immense batch of certificates was mailed to the various agencies. This terminates the operation of an order which, taking effect on May 31 last, was designed to avoid a deficiency in the pension appropriations by crediting the payments which would follow the issuance of these certificates to the new fiscal year instead of to the fiscal year ended yesterday.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 of these certificates have accumulated since the order took effect, and to-day all those dated up to June 24 were mailed. The suspension included every class of pension certificates, but from now on the regular daily issuance and mailing of them will be resumed.

The Pension Bureau was threatened with a deficiency of about $300,000 in its appropriations and the discovery of the threatened deficit by Commissioner Evans led to the suspension. The prompt action saved the office in this respect, and, it is stated, prevented a deficiency being recorded against the past fiscal year.

URGENT NEED OF ELLIS ISLAND.

Congress Asked to Provide $600,000 for Immediate Use.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress, with his indorsement, a letter from Secretary Gage, urging the immediate appropriation of $600,000 for rebuilding the immigrant station at Ellis Island. After reciting the destruction of the station by fire on June 15, the Secretary says:

"The annex of the barge office in New York City was at once vacated by the customs officials, and is now being fitted up for the inspection of immigrants, and other buildings have been rented at an annual rental of $1,200 for detention rooms, offices, and hospital. The use of the barge office for immigration purposes is a serious embarrassment to the customs service, and the building should be returned as soon as practicable, but this cannot be done until new buildings are erected at Ellis Island.

"An appropriation for rebuilding should be made at once, that the work may be commenced this year. The buildings destroyed were of wood, and were erected at a cost of over $550,000. The new buildings should be fire-proof and equipped to make the immigration station a model in every respect. It is estimated that at least $600,000 will be required for this purpose, and I recommend the appropriation of this sum to be immediately available."

Navy Yard Fire Damage, $20,000.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Navy Department has sent to Congress an estimate of $20,000 to repair the building damaged by fire in the New York Navy Yard recently.

Decline of American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—During the fiscal year ended June 30 there were built in the United States and officially numbered 729 vessels of 177,643 gross tons, compared with 709 vessels of 203,977 tons for the previous year. The decrease is almost wholly in wooden tonnage, which, for 1897, amounts to 64,940 tons, compared with 94,715 tons for 1896. Of the total construction, 347 vessels of 113,065 tons were steam vessels, compared with 322, of 134,917 tons for the previous year. Steel steamers built on the Great Lakes numberd 15, of 55,366 tons, compared with 24, of 56,020 tons for the previous year.

Killed by a Train Near Cooperstown.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 1.—Frank Burnside, thirty-eight years of age, was run over, beheaded, and otherwise badly mangled by one of the excursion trains leaving here about midnight last night after the soldiers' reunion. He had started to walk from Cooperstown Junction to Clintonville to begin work, and had reached a point a little above Milford, eight miles below here. The accident was not known until a man crossed the tracks on his way to work at 5 o'clock this morning and found the headless body.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., July 1.—A heavy earthquake shock visited this section about 4:20 o'clock this morning. Buildings were shaken and many people were awakened and alarmed by the disturbance.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

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DURRANT'S LAST APPEAL.

Federal Supreme Court to Pass on California Murderer's Exceptions to Rulings of State Court.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The papers in the appeal of W. H. T. Durrant, under sentence of death in San Francisco for the murder of Blanche Lamont, were received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The appeal is from the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ninth Circuit in refusing to grant Durrant's motion for a writ of habeas corpus.

In his petition Durrant alleges the irregularity and illegality of the proceedings against him in the California State courts in that the trial

A POOR LOT OF RACES

A Handicap Furnished the Only Contest of Interest at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

THORPE RODE THREE WINNERS

Central Trust Won the Single Stake Race, the Pansy, at Six Furlongs on the Grass—The Race for Maiden Jockeys and Horses Was a Farce.

Yesterday's was the first really poor day's racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club track this year. There was no class among the horses, and save for the field in the handicap at a mile and an eighth, the whole batch was hardly worth the amount that was given away in the single stake and the six purses.

The handicap was won by Tragedian, a fair sort of a three-year-old, as horses of that age go this year in the East. As he was in receipt of ten pounds weight from Belmar, he was the favorite, although Belmar's owner backed his horse heavily to win. But not even Sloane, who some think is able to get most any horse home a winner under all sorts of conditions, was able to get Belmar to the finish ahead of Tragedian and Peep o' Day, the latter having the benefit of Tarai's guidance. The three named and Cromwell, fourth choice in speculation, landed in the order in which they were held in the books, which shows that there was some sort of form to this lot, however bad the rest of the alleged racers in the other contests may have been.

Cromwell, with Peep o' Day and Tragedian, broke away in front, and were the leaders from the start to the last turn, where Cromwell quit, and Caldron, who had been alongside Belmar, joined the leaders. This effort proved but a flash in the pan, and he gave way in the stretch to Belmar, who tried to catch the light weighted Tragedian and Peep o' Day, while they were having a lively fight for the honors. Thorpe worked cleverly and persistently enough to get Tragedian home in front of Peep o' Day by a scant half length, Belmar being beaten by the latter by a length and a half.

The opening race was what theatrical people call a "screaming farce." It was for horses three years old or over which had never won a race, ridden by apprentices or jockeys that had never ridden a winner. Of course every boy who had a mount was anxious to get away from the post in a hurry, and so there was a scramble when the barrier gate was raised to a false start. Just half the lot, without waiting for the starter's signal, set to racing their mounts, and the field was strung out from the starting post to the finish. Oceana, a colt belonging to the Keenes, led the rest of the field, and would have won the dash if it had happened to be a race. But it was not, and all the horses had to go back and try again, Hedspeth, Eckerly, who had thrown his jockey, Mitchell, was not hurt, and rode so well in the second attempt at a race that he got the second money. Beaufort, owned by Major Frank D. Beard, was one of the horses that had run away at the false start, and he was hooked by the shrewd Combs. He won in a big romp, and the Hon. Combs, who rode him, took good care that nothing should get near him at any part of the journey.

Of a half dozen three-year-old fillies that trod the paddock before the second race, Poetess easily proved to be the best winning about as she pleased from Sinasta Water, with the rest beaten off.

Central Trust made a runaway race of the Pansy Stakes at six furlongs on the grass. None of the other starters was able to get near enough to him to make a race.

The fourth race was divided, as there were twenty-three entries, it being for maiden two-year-olds. The Woodford filly won the first half, for which Nuto was the "copper-bound cinch," and bucked down from 20 to 1 at the opening to 2 to 1 at the close. The best he could do was to finish an indifferent third.

Thorpe up, and 20 to 1 against him in the betting, won the second half easily, leading all the way.

Zanone won the last race and sent all the backers of "Matt" Corbett's gelding home happy, as he was the favorite.

Details of the racing and the betting follow:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, ridden by maiden jockeys; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Beaufort, Francis D. Beard's b. g., by Yelvidge-Zara, 4 years, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Colins)
2—Klepper, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. g., 3, 90 (Mitchell) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Hayes)
3—Eastern Ray, August Belmont's b. g., 3, 100 (Hayes) 6 to 5.....
Michael G., 96, 100 to 1, (Mahoney); Becky Rolf, 93, 50 to 1, (Hetherall); Midsummer, 102, 8 to 1, (Hewett); Manassas, 81, 10 to 1, (Corbley;) X Ray, 92, 12 to 1, (Bennett;) Simonian, 106, 30 to 1, (Hyslop;) Sir Frederick, 92, 30 to 1, (McDonald;) *Patchcock, 109½, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Oceana, 87, 8 to 1, (White;) Rossifer, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connolly;) *Sibley, 105, 40 to 1, (Whitemore;) Chat, 102½, 40 to 1, (Peck,) and Lady Lawrence, 98, 15 to 1, (Frash,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by ten lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Poetess, William Lambeer's ch. f., by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Shasta Water, Burns & Waterhouse's b. f., 3, 102, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Donnell)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's br. f., 3, 108, 7 to 1.....(Powell)
Swamp Angel, 101, 5 to 1, (Martin;) Nay Nay, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Thrylline, 96, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs, on turf. Time—1:15.

1—Central Trust, J. R. McDonald's ch. c., by Meddler-Money Box, 122 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Hewett)
2—Blackcock, James R. Keene's blk. c., 122, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Lucid, R. W. Walden & Son's b. c., 122, 8 to 1.....(Littlefield)
4—Glorian, Marcus Daly's br. c., 122, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Won easily by six lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:03 4-5.

1—Woodford Filly, Marcus Daly's ch. f., by Salvator-Miss Woodford, 112 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Dog Town, J. J. O'Keefe's b. c., 115, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Lewis)
3—Nuto, Graves & Co.'s ch. c., 115, 2 to 1.....(Perkins)

Kilt, 112, 6 to 1, (Garrigan;) Prince Auckland, 115, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) Boy Orator, 115, 8 to 1, (Griffin;) Trillo, 115, 15 to 1, (Henley;) Jayhawker, 115, 5 to 1, (Sherrer;) Lamaquoie, 115, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) St. Ives, 115, 50 to 1, (Bergen,) and Countess Charisande, 112, 3 to 1, (Connolly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:04 2-5.

1—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 115 pounds 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Thorpe)
2—Bell Punch, J. J. McCafferty's br. c., 116, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(McCafferty)
3—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 115, 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Don't Care, 115, 7 to 5, (Penn;) Follow-the-Flag, 112, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Mills, 115, 7 to 1, (Midgely;) Syrinx, 112, 20 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Harper, 115, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) and Navicaline, 112, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., by Eggbert-Vera, 3 years, 100 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Peep o' Day, J. E. McCormick's b. h., 4, 119, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Belmar, G. R. Smith's gr. h., 5, 126, 5 to 2.....(Sloane)

Cromwell, 112, 8 to 1, (Martin;) Lincoln II., 94, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Caldron, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rondo, 104½, 20 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Premier, 119, 30 to 1, (Penn,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs, on turf. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 4 years, 105 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(O'Leary)
2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. h., 4, 108, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Harris)
3—Billall, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 104, 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Successful, 90½, 6 to 1, (Wilhite;) Discount, 108, 8 to 1, (Hamilton;) Alvarado II., 105, 10 to 1, (Martin,) and Diversion, 94, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

ORNAMENT WINS AGAIN.

Captures the Stakes in the Oakley Derby—Close Pressed by Tillo.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Ornament won the Oakley Derby to-day in a hard struggle with Tillo. Had the race been continued ten yards further Tillo probably would have won. As it was he came under the wire only a head behind the winner. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Panmure, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 30 to 1, won; Geyser, 106, (Piggott,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Boanerges, 118, (Morrison,) 6 to 1, third. Time 1:14⅗. Box, Imp, Abe Furst, and Byron McClelland also ran. Mutuals paid Panmure to win $160 for $5.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Pinar Del Rio, 98 pounds, (Dupee,) 15 to 1, won; Allie Belle, 101, (Beauchamp,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Georgie C., 98, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:03. Miss C., Fleeda, Louise Bohon, Black Sleeves, Fair Deceiver, and Frogmore also ran. Mutuals, $235.28.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Rastus, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Hampden, 102, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 10, second; Swing, 105, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Herman Kahn, The Devil, Possum, and Bambrook also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakley Derby. Mile and a quarter. Ornament, 127 pounds, (Clayton,) 10 to 3, won; Tillo, 122, (R. Williams,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; Fleischmann, 112, (C. Reiff,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:08⅘. Boanerges, Dr. Catlett, and Tupelo also ran. Mutuals paid $725.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Romp, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; Serrano, 104, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; The Soeman, 96, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Arlington, Honor, and Col. Barrett also ran. Mutuals paid $21.40.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Don Fuliano, 104 pounds, (Piggott,) 3 to 2, won; L. W., 95, (Hinston,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cissie B., 94, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Hats Off, Adowa, Filibuster, Fessy F., Impecunious, and Sedan also ran. Mutuals paid $11.75.

New Turf Guide.

No. 6 of The Official Turf Guide, that most valuable of hand books used by racegoers, was issued last evening, with a record of all the races run to and including June 29. It can be obtained from Goodwin Brothers, 1,430 Broadway.

ROSEBERY'S VELASQUEZ WINS.

Bay Colt Captures the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 1.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket First July Meeting to-day, Lord Rosebery's bay colt Velasquez, three years old, won the Princess of Wales Stakes.

This race is of 10,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 1,000 sovereigns, the third horse 500 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns, and the nominator of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three and four year olds.

There were nine starters, over the Bunbury mile, the result in detail being as follows:

Lord Rosebery's b. c. Velasquez, (3 years old,) by Donovan-Vista.....1
Mr. H. Mecahmont's br. c. Knight of the Thistle, (4 years old,) by Rosebery-The Empress Maide.....2
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. f. Golitta, (3 years old,) by Galopin-Beserta.....3

HORSESHOE HARBOR RACES.

The Yacht Club Gives a Very Successful Regatta at Larchmont with Twenty-one Boats.

The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club had a very successful regatta yesterday at Larchmont. Twenty-one yachts started and sailed over the triangular course. The sloops and cabin cats went three times around, sailing fifteen miles; the other yachts went twice around.

The wind was from the south-southwest, a fair sailing breeze. The starting signal was given at 1:10 and all crossed on the port tack, with the Hera leading and Vaquero next. It was a beat for all to the first mark off Whortleberry Island; then they had a reach on the starboard tack to Execution Reef. The yachts gybed around this mark and then ran home.

At the end of the first round the yachts were timed as follows: Hera, 1:54:30; Vaquero, 1:55:00; Veda, 1:55:45; Musme, 1:56:45; Carolina, 1:57:00; Shark, 2:01:00; Vaquero I., 2:02:30; Quantuck, 2:03:30; Volsung, 2:03:50; Dosoris, 2:05:10; Lizzie V., 2:06:00; Ethel, 2:08:30; Win or Lose, 2:12:00; Ondawa, 2:14:30; Punch, 2:15:30; Minnetonka, 2:17:30; Sora, 2:17:35; Spindrift, 2:22:50; Caprice, 2:35:30.

On the second round the Vaquero passed the Hera, but all the thirties were close together. The times at the home mark were: Vaquero III., 2:50:15; Hera, 2:50:45; Veda, 2:51:45; Musme, 2:52:50; Carolina, 2:53:40; Shark, 3:00:00; Vaquero I., 3:00:30; Quantuck, 3:03:50; Volsung, 3:03:30; Lizzie V., 3:03:35; Dosoris, 3:03:45; Wahnita, 3:18:30; Ethel, 3:23:05; Win or Lose, 3:23:25; Onawa, 3:29:10; Punch, 3:29:30; Sora, 3:30:20; Minnetonka, 3:34:20; Spindrift, 3:46:45.

The regatta was well managed by L. S. Knevals, Frank E. Towle, and William Haigh, and as soon as the winners had been figured out the prizes were given. They were all useful articles of silver and glassware, and were very handsome.

The table follows:

SLOOPS—SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	3:44:40	2:39:40
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:46:12	2:41:12
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	3:45:55	2:40:55
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	3:48:10	2:48:10
Musme, J. Macdonough	3:48:35	2:41:35

SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Shark, H. C. Rouse	3:00:00	1:55:00

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Quantuck, J. C. Delafield	24.63	2:56:20	2:56:20
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	21.92	Did not finish.	
Wahneta, T. B. Aldrich	24.85	Did not finish.	

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland	29.96	3:57:50	3:57:50
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.55	3:58:54	3:58:48
Volsung De Forrest bros.	28.70	3:57:47	3:55:45

CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.75	Did not finish.
Ethel, F. J. Bergen	21.68	3:05:00

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Ondawa, H. Lambden	20.91	2:19:10	2:19:10
Punch, N. H. Clark	20.60	2:19:30	2:18:56

OPEN CATS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.75	2:24:20	2:24:20
Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.	19.05	2:20:20	2:20:17
Spindrift, R. C. Lockett	19.00	2:36:45	2:35:04
Caprice, F. F. Proctor, Jr.	15.54	Did not finish.	

I Don't Think, H. C. Pryer. 11.74 Did not finish.

The winners were Vaquero III., Shark, Quantuck, Volsung, Ethel, Punch, and Sora.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The yachts arriving to-day are: Steamers Peerless, owned by C. E. Harkness; sloop Mignon, New York Yacht Club; sloop Katonah, owned by Mr. Ames.

Those sailing were: Steamer Intrepid, owned by L. Phenix; schooner Iroquois, owned by H. C. Rouse; schooner Sea Fox, owned by A. Tucker; schooner Columbia, owned by Dr. Judkins.

Yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Stella, owned by J. Beckwith; steamer Ozhesta, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Lotawana, owned by E. Hooper; sloop Gorilla, owned by Mr. Richardson.

The launch Widgeon, with half-raters Ideal and Ileod, owned by H. O. Havemeyer, arrived here to-day.

Llewelyn Struck a Rock.

The steam yacht Llewelyn, owner Alfred Carr, struck a rock Wednesday afternoon near New Rochelle, and stove a hole on the port side. She was beached to prevent sinking, and was taken in charge yesterday by Chapman's wrecking tug Hustler, and will be docked at Crane's dry dock, Erie Basin.

The Cricketers at Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, July 1.—Glorious weather prevailed here, with a good wicket, when the cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven of Hampshire began. The visitors won the toss and went to the bat. The first wicket fell for 23 runs, when Thayer was bowled for 11, and at luncheon the score of the Americans was 99 runs for one wicket. The Philadelphians were all out for 292 runs.

Cricket Game in Bayonne.

The exhibition cricket match yesterday, on the New Jersey Oval, at Bayonne, by the New Jersey Athletic Club's Summer eleven and players representing the New York Cricket Club, resulted in a draw.

'VARSITY MEN ROW TO-DAY

Four-Mile Struggle on the Hudson Between Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania.

NO END TO CORNELL'S LUCK

Ithaca Men Again Draw the Position in the Centre of the River Where All the Winning Crews Have Rowed—Coaches Analyze Their Strokes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 1.—The 'Varsity race over the Hudson River four-mile course, between the crews from Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, will take place, tide and water permitting, to-morrow afternoon between the hours of 6 and 7:30 o'clock. It is of as great importance as the race won from Yale and Harvard last week by Cornell, because the successful crew rows in it, and its defeat or the smashing of the time records made in that race will mean the raising of the serious question as to whether Columbia and Pennsylvania should not be admitted to future contests in which Yale and Harvard take part with Cornell.

The best of information here to-night leads to the belief that Cornell will not be defeated, but it is also said upon like good authority that her crew will have to row as they never rowed before, and that with any kind of favorable conditions the records of last week will be broken. This is the opinion expressed this afternoon by Coach Cowles of Columbia, and concurred in by the rest.

Cornell Again Lucky.

The conditions for the last two days have been remarkably good at the hour set for the race, and the indications are that they will be repeated to-morrow.

In the drawing for positions this afternoon Cornell had her usual good luck and drew the outside course, where the ebb tide flows the strongest. This is the third consecutive time that Cornell has drawn the outside position. Columbia drew the shore and Pennsylvania drew the middle place.

It is asserted, and with some degree of truth, that the position that Cornell has held in the last two races and will hold tomorrow gives her considerable advantage over the other crews, the tide assisting her. In a small measure to overcome this advantage the stakeboats were moved further out in the stream yesterday, and may be tomorrow if the length of the course will permit.

Crews and Strokes Compared.

The crews of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell are all rowing very fast. Perhaps the most notable improvement in rowing has been made at Columbia, where the disheartening experience of last year had made it almost impossible to get up enthusiasm. There is plenty of it there now, and Mr. Cowles's remarkable work has had great effect.

Pennsylvania is rowing the fastest-looking boat on the river, and the longest stroke. Columbia is rowing the fastest stroke and Cornell the neatest and prettiest and the slowest. There has been much discussion in the newspapers over the principles of the strokes used by the several crews, and the experts here have attempted to give descriptions of them. To-night three coaches gave for the first time brief descriptions of their respective strokes.

Mr. Cowles said of the stroke rowed by Columbia: "The forward reach is with straight arms and back, the back in a perfectly natural position. The catch is quick, and is followed immediately by a hard, steady finish of the slide, the swing of the body going back a little beyond perpendicular, with hands finishing on the same level through to the body, on which they were when the blade entered the water at the beginning of the stroke. The recovery is a slight drop of the hands into the lap, sufficient to clear the blade of water, then a quick shoot of the hands, followed by slow forward movement of the body and the feet together until the body and slide are in the same position as at the beginning of the stroke. The length of the slide varies from sixteen to eighteen inches."

Mr. Ward's stroke, rowed by Pennsylvania, is described by him as follows: "We are rowing the longest stroke on the river, averaging thirty-four, and going to thirty-six on spurts of tens; then dropping back to thirty-four. The men are reaching further than any other crew, although they do not move their bodies so much as the others, but use the full length of the slide—twenty-two inches. This can be seen by watching the angle of the oars, and not the bodies. The leg drive is also the greatest of all the crews here. The forward reach finds the legs well drawn up to the armpits, the back almost perpendicular, and the arms at full stretch. The catch is easy, the blade being slightly inclined as it strikes the water. When the blade is fully in, the force of the legs, slide, and back is applied with all the power possible. The blade is slid easily out of the water easily, and the recovery is almost instantaneous, yet not checking the boat."

Coach Courtney says of the Cornell stroke: "A long reach forward, followed by a vicious lunge with the blades that places them quickly, firmly into the water, before the application of the power, which begins instantly. The slide goes back under the straightening of the legs; the body gradually assumes an upright, then a backward tilt, the elbows bending from the straight arm at the commencement of the stroke till they are at the side at its conclusion. The shoulders through this movement are well set and do not round. At the conclusion of the body and arm movements, which are coincident, there comes a quick, increased application of power, almost a jerk, and the downward motion of the wrists, which lifts the blades and forms the beginning of the swift recovery. Thus there is no checking of the speed of the boat, and every instant of the blade's submersion is utilized."

Officials and Oarsmen.

The officials who will take care of all interests to-morrow are as follows:

Referee—Harris R. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie.

Judges on Referee's Boat—Cornell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Pennsylvania, James Bond; Columbia, Guy Richards.

Timekeepers—Cornell, Charles S. Francis; Pennsylvania, Joseph M. Mitcheson; Columbia, Charles H. Mapes.

Judges at the Finish—Cornell, F. G. Schofield; Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles S. Potts; Columbia, Harold H. Oddie.

The crews will be made up as follows:

COLUMBIA.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, A. W. Putnam	'97 151½	5.08½	20
2, R. W. Pressprich, (Capt)	'97 161	5.07½	21
3, C. McK. Lewis	'98 159	5.10	22
4, J. W. MacKay	'98 168	5.10¼	21
5, C. P. Shattuck	'98 183	5.11¼	22
6, G. H. Carter	'96 186¼	6.01½	22
7, O. Longacre, Jr.	'98 172	6.00	21
Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr	'97 146	5.11	23
Coxswain, M. G. Bogue	1900 100	5.01¾	16

PENNSYLVANIA.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, W. P. Preston	'99 155	5.08	19
2, S. A. Boyle, Jr., (Capt)	'98 166	5.11	21
3, J. H. Hall	'99 157	5.10	20
4, W. H. Howell	'99 164	6.00	24
5, E. S. Stearns	'99 180	6.00	20
6, F. L. Wallace	'99 165	6.00½	19
7, J. B. Carnett	'99 173	6.03	20
Stroke, J. M. Rougenberg	'99 166	5.11	20
Coxswain, J. S. Wise	'98 104	5.04	19

CORNELL.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, S. W. Wakeman	'99 165	6.00	20
2, W. Bentley	'98 158	5.11	20
3, C. S. Moore	'98 158	5.10½	20
4, A. C. King	'99 168	6.00	20
5, M. M. Odell	'97 160	5.11	22
6, E. O. Spillman, (Capt)	'97 166	5.10½	22
7, E. J. Savage	'98 162	5.11½	22
Stroke, F. A. Briggs	'98 134	5.06	24
Coxswain, F. D. Colson	'97 106	5.06	21

WOMEN CHESS PLAYERS.

Sixteenth Round of the International Games Finished in London.

LONDON, July 1.—The sixteenth round of the international women's chess tournament was played in this city this evening.

Appended are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Barry	9½	5½	Hooke	9	7
*Bonnefin	9	6	*Muller-Hartung	4	11
Eschwege	5½	10½	*Ruge	12½	½
*Fagan	10½	3½	Stevenson	1	15
*Field	8½	5½	*Sydney	8¼	6¼
Finn	8½	12½	*Thomas	6	5
*Forbes-Sharpe	3½	11½	*Thorold	10½	4½
*Fox	6½	5½	De la Vigne	2	14
Gooding	9½	6½	Watson	9½	6½
*Hertzsch	7½	7½	*Worral	9½	2½

*Score not finished.

Total number of games won, 146; total number of games lost, 146; adjourned games, 14.

When you ask for Grain-O don't take a cheap bran imitation claiming to be the original.—Adv.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

Inability to Hit Nichols Opportunely Lost New York the Game.

COLLINS MADE A HOME RUN

Baltimore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cleveland Were the Winners in the Other League Games—Minor League Contest.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	41	14	.745
Baltimore	37	17	.685
Cincinnati	34	17	.667
New York	33	21	.611
Cleveland	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	28	30	.483
Pittsburg	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	26	29	.473
Washington	22	32	.407
Louisville	21	33	.389
Chicago	21	35	.375
St. Louis	11	45	.196

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—Boston, 5; New York, 4.
At Washington—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 3.
At Louisville—Cincinnati, 14; Louisville, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 16; Brooklyn, 2.
At Chicago—Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.

To-day's Games.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Washington in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

If demonstrative, noisy, earnest "rooting" won ball games, the New Yorks would have won yesterday, instead of having been defeated by the narrowest kind of a margin. But Nichols's pitching proved more effective than the noisy encouragement of the grand stand and bleachers, and Boston won.

The run-getting began in the fourth inning, up to which time Rusie had held the visitors down to one hit. Stahl was the first man up in the fourth. He put a little hit over second for a base. Long followed with a hit to short right, and Stahl raced around the bases in an endeavor to get to third. Tiernan's beautiful long throw to Joyce caught him before he reached the coveted base. Long staid at first. Then Duffy hit a hot liner into left for a base. Long scored on Stivetts's out to Van Haltren.

The New Yorks got their first run in the fifth on errors by Collins, who threw the ball ten feet over Tenney's head when trying to throw Holmes out at first, and Tenney's wretched fumble of Van Haltren's easy grounder. In the sixth Boston made three more runs. Duffy was sent to first on four balls, and finished the circuit on Stivetts's slashing line drive to centre for two bases. Then Collins rapped a long, clean drive to the centre field ropes for a home run, scoring Stivetts.

In the seventh the New Yorks got onto Nichols and hammered out four hits, netting two runs. With one man out Van Haltren and Tiernan singled. Duffy made a mess of Joyce's grounder, and Van Haltren sprinted home. By this time the crowd was on its feet cheering wildly. Nichols gave Davis his base on balls. Gleason drove the ball into right field for a base, and Tiernan scored. Joyce tried to come in also, but was caught at the plate by Ganzel, who threw to Collins, catching Davis. The game was one of the most exciting played at the Polo Grounds this year.

There will be another game with Boston to-day, and, with Nichols out of the box, New York should win. Attendance, 7,000. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Wilson, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Holmes, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	3	1
Total	4	9	27	12	4

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Stahl, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Long, ss.	1	1	2	8	2
Duffy, 2b.	2	1	1	6	0
Stivetts, lf.	1	2	2	0	2
Collins, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Tenny, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1
Ganzel, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	5	8	27	14	7

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Stivetts. Home run—Collins. Double plays—Stahl, Long, Ganzel and Collins; Long to Tenny, 2. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Nichols 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Nichols, 4. First base on errors—New York, 5; Boston, 4. Wild pitch—Nichols. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The champions won to-day's contest with the Senators in a long-drawn-out and tiresome game. Kelley's two-bagger in the seventh, scoring Bowerman and Keeler, won the game, as the score was tied up to that time. Several of O'Day's decisions gave much dissatisfaction to both sides. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	...	—6
Washington	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Washington, 9. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Bowerman; Washington, McJames and Farrell. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 14; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—For six innings the crippled Colonels gave the Reds a good argument, but after that they went to pieces, and the visitors fattened their batting average considerably. "Maje" Hock, a local amateur, was given a trial at third base, and made a good impression. Attendance, 1,300. Score:

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	—14
Louisville	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	...	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Louisville, 12. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 6. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Philadelphia, 16; Brooklyn, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Philadelphia had an easy time of it in defeating Brooklyn this afternon. Daub was the most shining kind of a mark, being hit safely twenty times for a total of thirty bases. Taylor pitched a steadily effective game, and came within an ace of shutting out the visitors. Score:

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	—2
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	1	4	6	1	...	—16

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 10. Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 20. Batteries—Brooklyn, Daub and A. Smith; Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 5.

CHICAGO, July 1.—For five innings to-day's game was a pitchers' battle, and about evenly divided. The Colts commenced to take Killen's measure in the sixth, following it up in the seventh, when they pounded him for seven singles, a double, and a three-bagger, earning in all eight runs. Anson's fielding was a feature. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	...	—13
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 20; Pittsburg, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donohue; Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden. Errors—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CITY.

We have already remarked upon the presumption of the President of the United States in proclaiming his purpose to promote the election of a Republican Mayor of New York. But even that suffers obscuration when compared with the announcement that he has been in a conference with Mr. QUIGG, more or less assisted at by Secretary BLISS, in which Mr. QUIGG "explained the New York Mayoralty situation and the necessity for Federal recognition of the 'regulars.'"

It is rather surprising to find Mr. BLISS in a conference of this sort, because Mr. BLISS has for years been the conspicuous representative of so much respectability as was compatible with thoroughgoing partisanship. But that is not the main point. The main point is that the President allows it to be given out that he is in a "conference" about "the New York Mayoralty situation."

The whole business is entirely preposterous from any rational point of view that the President can take. We have already pointed out to him that "the Mayoralty situation" in New York is none of his business. But we may point out, what is equally obvious, that there is no more chance of a Republican being elected Mayor of New York as a Republican than there is of his being elected Governor of Texas. It is not possible that the vote cast for Mr. MCKINLEY himself in this city can have deluded him into the belief that "a miracle can be encored." On the issues which he and Mr. PLATT have managed between them to raise in this city, as the new tariff and the amended Raines law, the Republican Party would make, in a municipal election conducted on party lines, about the most ridiculous showing in its history.

There is, in fact, no prospect that Mr. PLATT will expose "the organization" to the cruel test of running a straight candidate. He knows perfectly how depressing to Republican workers throughout the State and the country the result would be of trying to elect "a Republican Mayor of Greater New York." If he pretends to make the attempt, it will be simply in the interest of Tammany Hall. He has "done business" with that organization before and he is quite confident that he can do it again. On the other hand, he has not been able to do business with the present "Republican Mayor of New York." Mayor STRONG has been too honest and too independent for that, and Mr. PLATT has not concealed his chagrin and disgust for such inconvenient honesty and inopportune independence. The President doubtless regards himself as ex officio the head of the Republican Party of the Nation. But how can it possibly benefit the Republican Party of the Nation if Mr. PLATT runs a straight Republican ticket for the purpose of assisting to put Tammany Hall in power in New York to the end that he may subsequently blackmail it from Albany?

As a matter of fact, Mr. PLATT has no choice but to support the candidacy of Mr. Low. He does not dare to allow the forces to be counted which he could muster to the support of a local ticket upon the National issue of the Dingley-Aldrich tariff and the State issue of the Raines law. There is nothing to prevent him from "claiming" the election of Mr. Low as a Republican victory, though he is not likely to "claim" Mayor Low after he has taken office any more than he has claimed Mayor STRONG. On the contrary, he is likely to make the Fifth Avenue Hotel resound with the same complaints of ingratitude and perfidy to which it echoed in the early months of the present municipal administration. These sounds, indicating pain and anger on the part of Mr. PLATT, will be received hereafter as they have been heretofore, with high satisfaction by all good citizens, and will be accepted as the highest tribute Mr. PLATT can pay to the public officer whose fidelity has earned his resentment. But he has no choice. He is doubtless "holding out for terms." But the Citizens' Union can make no terms. It can do nothing to bind its constituents to anything to which they do not choose to be bound. It has no power to "fuse." Mr. PLATT will take the dose prescribed for him without conditions, since the only alternative is to give the public the exact measure of the efficacy of his machine, combined with the President's machine, toward electing "a Republican Mayor of Greater New York."

TRUSTS AND TRADES UNIONS.

It is extremely desirable that the case against the American Tobacco Company shall be tried again, and, quite independently of the merits of the case, we should like to see a verdict of guilty on the indictment, because then the matter would doubtless be carried to the Court of Appeals. What is needed for the benefit of all concerned is that the law under which this indictment is brought should be passed upon by the highest court, and that its validity, and, if valid, its precise scope, should be clearly defined.

So near as we are able to make out from the trial just closed, the offense of which the officers of the company were accused was involved, substantially, in the agreement which was secured from their customers to sell no other goods than those of the company. That, of course, implies necessarily that the customers of the company shall buy no other goods than those sold by the company. Unquestionably the effect of such an agreement, and its obvious intent, is to give to the company a monopoly of the trade supplied by its own customers, and if enough traders could be induced or forced to sign such an agreement a monopoly of the trade of the country would be obtained. Is the attempt to secure such a monopoly a crime under the laws of the State of New York? If so, is the law which makes it a crime authorized by the Constitution? These are the questions which it is of the utmost importance to have clearly and finally settled by the adjudication of the highest courts. Then the people can decide whether it is a good law.

There are many—journalists, politicians, "sociologists"—to whom these questions seem very simple and who are prepared to settle them at a moment's notice absolutely and forever. But are they really simple? And can they be answered, and the answer logically applied wherever the principle is clearly involved, without great disturbance and possibly great wrong? On a small scale, involving the monopoly of the supply of the demand for a single article within a relatively narrow territory, the plan is not at all uncommon. Nor is it unknown on a pretty large scale, applied, not by the sellers, but by the buyers. Only a little while ago there was a concerted movement in certain branches of trade to prevent manufacturers from selling to department stores, and numbers of retailers agreed not to buy of manufacturers who did thus sell, the object being to secure for the retailers a monopoly of trade as against these stores. The movement, we believe, did not have great success, but was it criminal? There are other instances in ordinary business which many of our readers will recognize.

But perhaps the most striking and far-reaching effect of a law declaring this agreement criminal would fall upon the trades unions. Every one of these seeks to enforce precisely such an agreement, and it is the dream of the most energetic and ambitious trades unionists to enforce it universally and to secure a complete monopoly in this way. The trades unions are combinations of men with labor to sell. Each of these combinations, so far as it can, induces or compels its customers to agree not to buy any labor but that of its own members, and it enforces that agreement, where it is strong enough, by refusal to supply labor to those who do not live up to the agreement. Where the union can get into its own ranks all the available workmen—all the dealers in labor—in its line, it has a monopoly of the market. This is what every union is constantly seeking to bring about. In some directions they have come very near to success; have, in fact, substantially succeeded. Is what they are doing a crime under the law of New York? If it is, ought it to be so?

It may be said that the trades union, even if it succeeded in getting a monopoly, could not enforce it because its members cannot store their labor, cannot live without wages, and would therefore be strictly limited in the terms they could impose. It may be said, moreover, that the interest of the union would best be served by taking wages low enough to give steady work to all the members. There is much truth in this, and it is a matter of experience that the oldest and largest trades unions come nearest to this mode of reasoning and conduct. But this is only saying that, having secured a monopoly, or approached it, they seek to extend their market to its utmost limits and to get their profit from a large and steady demand at relatively low prices. Practically this is what combinations in the production and sale of other things than labor do.

The essential question to which we wish to call attention—and we regard it as a very important question indeed—is this: Can the right of free contract between a number of men, whether capitalists and manufacturers or workingmen, on the one hand, with their customers on the other hand, safely be regulated by law in such manner as to make its exercise a crime, when it is exercised to secure a monopoly in the supply and sale of goods or in the supply and sale of labor? Would the community really be better off if the officers of the American Tobacco Company and of each of the great trades unions in the State of New York were legally liable to fine and imprisonment?

NEW SEA RULES.

The new rules of the road at sea, which went into effect yesterday, contain some novelties worthy of special note. The first of these which will strike the maritime observer is the provision that a steam vessel "under way may carry an additional white light." This additional light must be abaft the steamer's headlight, and at least fifteen feet higher than it. This additional light will act as a range light in combination with the one in the head rigging. In the case of a vessel coming head on toward an observer, he would see the white lights above one another. If the approaching vessel shifted her helm even so little as a quarter point, the opening of the range lights would reveal the fact and would also show in which direction the alteration of the course had been made.

The peculiarity of this provision of the new rules is that it is not compulsory. It should have been so, for every person at all conversant with sea life knows that advantage of the optional nature of the clause will be taken by the very Captains whose lumbering craft most need to have illumination thrown on their dark and devious ways. The increase of the distance between the lights carried aft by steamers engaged in towing is good, and better still is the requirement that they shall show an additional white light if towing more than one vessel at a length of 600 feet astern. This is necessary to prevent other vessels from trying to cross the wake of the towing steamer too close astern, thereby causing collision with her tow. The requirement that steam vessels of less than forty tons shall carry a white headlight nine feet above the gunwale and side lights, or a combination green and red light, six feet above the gunwale and visible one mile, is admirable, and the command that rowboats, under oars or sail, must show a white light to other vessels approaching is equally so. Something severe ought to be done to any man who is so reckless as to go in a small boat at night without a light to show.

Another excellent addition is the rule requiring vessels of over 150 feet in length to carry a stern light while at anchor. The old riding light of a ship 200 or 300 feet long was a poor guide to steer by on a dark night. The rules also accord permission to vessels in danger of collision to use a flare-up or a detonating signal. Yachtsmen, who have a wholesome fear of Sound steamers, sometimes burn red fire when they hear paddles. Perhaps ocean travelers will be most delighted with the rule which commands steamers in a fog to stop when they hear the whistle of another ship ahead. The theory that the ship which is going fastest through a fog runs the shortest risk has never appealed forcibly to landsmen.

These new rules of the road are worthy of the study of every person who travels frequently by water. There is no mystery about the manner in which vessels are required to pass one another on the water, and the rules would be broken or neglected less frequently if travelers knew more about them and were more often competent to appear on the witness stand. About 95 per cent. of the world's commerce is governed by these rules. Turkey, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Zanzibar have not subscribed to them, but Venezuela will probably do so soon. The vessels of the other four countries will probably do their best to keep out of the way.

THE GERMAN WAY.

Suppose there were people in Washington who wished to get Mr. SHERMAN out of the Cabinet; that they did not dare to speak to Mr. MCKINLEY about it, or openly to criticise the President's infallibility in choosing Mr. SHERMAN; that, therefore, they bribed United States detectives to circulate reports that Mr. SHERMAN had betrayed State secrets and told un-nice stories about the President's health; that Mr. SHERMAN learning of this should secure the trial of the chief of detectives, who should be acquitted, and that immediately afterward Mr. MCKINLEY should announce that on account of some cause not really existing at all, Mr. SHERMAN was unable to continue the duties of the State Department and had resigned.

That is, of course, an impossible state of things in this country or in any other where representative government prevails. But, mutatis mutandis, it is precisely what has happened to the Baron MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, whose resignation as Foreign Secretary of the Empire of Germany is just announced. The real offense of the Baron is that he is not quite in sympathy with the extreme reactionary party in Germany. He is not quite ready to say that all the rights of every German should depend on the mere caprice of the Emperor. He was distinctly cool toward the measures introduced by the Government putting all assemblies and associations of every sort at the mercy of the police. He was known to be in favor of making military officers responsible to civil courts, in time of peace, for offenses against the civil law. He doubted the wisdom or the justice of making it a crime to criticise the Emperor in private conversation. In foreign affairs he could not persuade himself that the absolute supremacy of the Emperor would be recognized by the whole world, and he inclined to think that it might be perilous folly to claim it.

Possibly the Emperor would have retained him, despite these differences of view, had his confidence not been undermined by the reports we have alluded to. The significant fact is that VON BIEBERSTEIN'S enemies resorted to such means. That was due to the curious condition by which every high executive officer in Germany holds his place solely by the will of the monarch without responsibility to or dependence on any representative body. It is a striking proof of how much still remains to do to bring Germany fully within the range of modern ideas of government and of civilization.

THE HOOSIER AND THE DUCK.

Mr. JOHN K. GOWDY, our new Consul General at Paris, is an observant and thrifty man. You can't fool him. If we are not mistaken, he will make his presence felt in the French capital. He has been there only a short time, and already he has written home to the folks in Rushville that he proposes to do something toward reducing the price of poultry in France by opening the Paris markets to American poultry. The Consul General is aghast at the prices charged in French restaurants. For instance, a small duck which he ate cost him $1.05. The folks in Rushville and the adjacent farming country doubtless know what that means.

Here in the effete and plutocratic East the price does not seem exorbitant, but the East has become sadly Europeanized, and the duck farmers of Remsenburg, formerly Speonk, L. I., expect to receive from the wholesale dealers $1 for each duck they send to market. But Mr. GOWDY has no such pampered, pseudo-aristocratic poultry in his mind. He is doubtless thinking of the ducks of dear old Rushville, the ducks of the ancestral duck pond, the Indiana ducks that would be dear at $1.05.

But, stay! This is not, strictly speaking, the duck season, and to eat duck out of season is extravagance. What do the folks in Rushville say to that? Moreover, where did the Consul General get his duck? There is a great deal in that. In many of the Paris restaurants you have to pay your share of a high rent and the cost of much glitter and flummery. Perhaps it is not so in the eating houses of Indiana towns. But it has always been so in New York since the old days of the Maison Dorée, on the south side of Union Square, before the war. Artemus Ward used to complain that salt mackerel cost $2.50 at the Maison Dorée.

The new Consul General, however, has entered upon his new duties in the proper spirit, if with a somewhat whimsical appetite and a lack of information as to what is going on in Paris. Doubtless he will soon learn that there are places in Paris where he can buy duck for less than $1.05. Meanwhile his thrifty, honest, American way of comporting himself is much more commendable than the reckless extravagance of the wealthy contractor who happened in at an expensive New York hostelry, where he had been told the ruling price of a square meal was $8, and, having no liking for variety, but a strong desire to appear at home, ordered "eight dollars' worth of ham and eggs."

The Ohio Democratic Convention has proved over again that the party in that State is utterly worthless in opposition. It has proclaimed vociferously its undying attachment to the crazy doctrine of independent silver free coinage, and every speech in the convention has added emphasis to the proclamation. When the Republican Convention adjourned without one manly word in favor of the principles on which the party was carried into power last year, and when it was made plain that the entire Republican machine was in the hands of the crafty and unscrupulous Hanna gang, there was a chance for the Democrats to take advantage of the disgust which such conduct must create. But the Democrats have performed what, under the conditions, was a miracle. They have shown themselves in a worse light than the Republicans.

It hardly seems practicable to add to the cool contempt of the public rights involved in the appointment of Mr. J. R. YOUNG as Librarian of Congress, with charge of the greatest library of the country, which may and ought to be made one of the great libraries of the world. But if the report be true which we published yesterday morning, that after Mr. YOUNG has filled the 150 subordinate places with persons of his choice, the library is to be put under the civil service rules, then Mr. MCKINLEY has succeeded in demonstrating his possession of even a lower standard of decency in this matter than we supposed possible. Mr. YOUNG has undoubted ability, but he has no fitness for the place beyond such capacity as he may have in selecting subordinates, and everything in his recent career goes to show that in this he would act the part of the common place-monger in the interests of such politicians as "MATT" QUAY. Such a disgrace could be prevented only by putting the library under the civil service rules at once.

The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON'S prayer in the Senate Chamber yesterday was an extraordinary effort. "We recognize Thy hand in this work of commercial legislation," he exclaimed, and the pronoun signified no powerful manufacturing interest, but the Almighty. Without a suspicion of irony, he thanked GOD for "the disinterestedness and the generosity exhibited by the Senators and Representatives." PHILLIPS BROOKS defined a prayer as "a wish turned heavenward." Doubtless the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON sincerely wishes the Lord had some influence in Congress. But unless he chooses his words more guardedly he will do much to bring his calling into disrespect. Doubtless there are still many Americans who cherish illusions concerning the statesmen at Washington, but they must be fading. SYDNEY SMITH declared that he clung all his life to one illusion, "the Archbishop of Canterbury." But the United States Senate, which used to be the "illusion" of young America, has been falling into disrepute too rapidly lately to make the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON'S proclamations of his illusion about it quite safe for his reputation.

It is gratifying to observe that the plasterers' strike has been settled. It is even more gratifying to note that one of the terms of settlement was the abandonment by the men of their monstrous and absurd demand that their foremen should be appointed only by "the advice and consent" of the union. The good sense of the strikers in receding from this position is commendable, moderate as was the degree of good sense required. It is to be hoped that they will give their good sense further exercise. If they do so, they will discover that the interests of actual workmen and the interests of walking delegates are not identical, and may be opposed, and that the walking delegate is therefore a very unsafe guide.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even those who are most inclined to regard the solution of murder mysteries as an incidental, not the chief, aim of journalism, need not be utterly cast down by the adoption in certain quarters of views exactly contrary to theirs. It will at least give that hard-worked phrase "our esteemed contemporary" a chance to get a little rest, for now one can occasionally substitute "our esteemed detective agency." That certainly is something. The consolation, however, will not be very apparent to detective agencies that don't detect till the day after.

—A law that has just gone into effect in Illinois will interfere very seriously with gratification of the taste, said to be especially prevalent among the residents of that State, for playing soldier and wearing arms and uniforms copying more or less closely those of warriors more or less real. Under the provisions of this statute the right to organize, drill, or parade as military bodies is restricted to the State militia, troops of the United States, Grand Army posts, camps of the Sons of Veterans, and pupils in schools where military drill is a part of the regular course of instruction. The only exception is that members of benevolent and social organizations may wear swords if they feel that their happiness would not be complete without that privilege. The law was passed as the result of an agitation begun by National Guardsmen who were tired of being taken for policemen or members of the Salvation Army. Dreadful tales of such mistakes and the consequent sufferings of exalted militia officers have been in circulation, and so much sympathy did these excite that the bill went through without opposition, but now it has been discovered that it hits a multitude of organizations, including the Clan-na-Gael, numberless "Zouaves" and "Hussars," and even a body so harmless as the American Volunteers of BALLINGTON BOOTH. There is, therefore, a bitter wailing heard among all these societies, for they must either disband, abandon the uniforms that in most instances are their chief motive for existence, or risk heavy fines and imprisonment. The National Guardsmen rather enjoy the row, but it is so vigorous that the law is likely to be made less stringent as soon as a chance to amend it is given.

—A story which, if avowedly ancient, would be credible enough as a legend, but which, as it claims to be both true and new, raises serious doubts, is to the effect that a Paris banker, having lost all of his immense wealth except 100,000 francs, died of grief, while his pauper brother, inheriting that sum from him, immediately died of excessive joy. Both bankers and paupers nowadays are so familiar with the mutability of life and fortune that this story is not true, even though the incidents really happened.

—Lecturing in London the other day, the Japanese Minister drew a most roseate picture of his country's social and economic condition. Rice, he said, now brings three times what it did twenty-five years ago, and as the burdens on agricultural land have remained practically unchanged, the farming class is in a most flourishing condition. The topography of Japan, however, is such that it can never do much in the direction of producing food, and, recognizing this fact, the Government has devoted especial care to the fostering of manufactures of many kinds. In consequence, lacquer, porcelain, enamel, and bronze ware and bric-à-brac, which long ago spread the repute of the country far and wide, still form important items of export; but, with the introduction of machinery, the industrial aspect of the country has gradually altered. Steam silk-spinning works have become numerous, and the manufacture of silk piece goods has made great strides. Cotton spinning, started in a tentative way little more than ten years ago, had in operation in May of last year 693,909 spindles, a number which will be increased within a year or two to a million. The production has hitherto been connned to coarse yarns, but the time will probably come when Japanese mills will turn out yarns of every description. Regarding mining industries, the Minister said that the precious metals were scarce in Japan, but copper and coal have been exploited on a large scale, and the home consumption of both promises to increase rapidly. He admitted that the development of commerce and the radical change it underwent with the introduction of Western institutions had not been an unmixed blessing, and that Japan had already suffered from the evils of stock gambling and bogus companies. Means of communication and transport were next dealt with, a comparison being made between the old and modern methods. At the end of 1895 there were 2,273 miles of railroad open, with great extensions in progress; steamships aggregating 210,000 tons had been registered, and since the first half of last year orders for more than 100,000 tons had been placed in England; mail matter carried totaled 449,000,000 packets; telegraph wire mileage was about 31,000, over which 9,000,000 message were transmitted, while depositors to the number of a little over a million had a total of 29,000,000 yen in the Post Office Savings Banks. In conclusion, he said Japan was a country full of hopes and prospects, and the nation's heart was set upon the realization of these hopes. The tide of progress and advancement which pervaded the country at present would receive a still greater impetus when the new treaties, now practically concluded with all treaty powers, after the excellent model which this country set three years ago, should come into practical operation in two years' time, and when foreigners would enter freely into the interior to engage in business or other enterprises. The Japanese were quite prepared for that momentous occasion, and a friendly reception was assured to the overtures of new-comers.

PERSONAL.

—If Harvard had given to Mr. LEHMANN a degree somewhat more definite than Master of Arts its action would have been less provocative of uneasy questioning. Since his arrival here Mr. LEHMANN has proved his right to recognition as a master of many arts, including the most valuable of them all, that of making friends by displaying constantly an unpretentious courtesy and straightforwardness not always characteristic of those notable in sporting circles. It would be so easy, however, to mention one art in which his mastery is not quite evident, just now, that really his degree needed the insertion of a modifying adjective.

—Mention was made in this column last week of the fact that the right of a Southern claimant to credit for writing "All Quiet Along the Potomac" has again been asserted, and with such definiteness of supporting detail that it is hardly possible to maintain any longer the hitherto general belief that Miss ETHEL LYNN BEERS of Massachusetts composed the verses. The paragraph attracted the attention of Mrs. K. SAWYER, a resident of Passaic, N. J., and she has written a letter to this office, stating that ever since soon after the war she has been in possession of evidence that practically settles the controversy. This evidence consists of a copy of the poem which was sent to her by a Southern friend, less on account of its literary merit than for the proof it gave of the straits to which printers in the Confederate States were reduced before the close of hostilities. For the song is printed on rough, coarse paper, never intended for such a purpose. Bearing on the question of authorship, the more interesting one just now, is the fact that, following the title, "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-Night," appears the following inscription: "Dedicated to the unknown dead of this revolution. Words by LAMAR FONTAIN; music by J. H. HEWITT. Published by JULIAN A. SELBY, Columbia, S. C. Entered according to act of Congress by JULIAN A. SELBY in the Clerk's Office of the Confederate Court of the District of North Carolina." Of course this will not be regarded as absolutely conclusive, but it does establish the fact that Mr. FONTAIN, or FONTAINE, which is, we believe, the proper spelling of the name, was regarded in the South as the author of the lines, and that they were taken to be an expression of Southern emotion at least as early as the beginning of their vogue in the North.

—Now that the rainy season has come again, Gen. WEYLER can tell of the great things he is going to do in the future without exposing himself to impertinent questions as to why he doesn't do a few of them at once. That is the great advantage of campaigning in a tropical country. Only during two-thirds of the year can an incompetent leader find himself without a really good excuse for inactivity. In the other third he is as good as anybody.

—There is small likelihood that the Rev. Dr. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS will be able for many months either to continue his church work in Chicago or to consider the call said to have been extended to him by the Broadway Tabernacle of this city. According to the Chicago papers, he has long tested his powers of endurance to the breaking point, for, in addition to his exacting duties as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, he has been performing others even more laborious as President of the Armour Institute in the difficult days of its establishment. The result of this double draft on his mental and physical resources is a serious collapse and a peremptory order from his physicians to seek absolute rest in a Michigan sanitarium. "Dr. GUNSAULUS was irrepressible," says The Chicago Post. "He studied, wrote, and lectured as if he were endowed with the powers of a triple expansion engine. In the varied lines of his thought and work he was prodigal of the energy that feeds on imagination. He dreamed dreams, and in trying to make their details available for the people of his church and the students of his beloved institute he exhausted his stock of vital force. Malaria, rheumatism, and mental inquietude seized the tireless worker, and to-day he has to retire from the struggle. That this retirement may be only temporary is the sincere wish of every citizen of Chicago who has felt that it was good for the city to have such a large and inspiring nature pouring its best gifts into the common fund."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Philadelphia Record expresses its regret that President McKinley did not find for its "distinguished contemporary," the Hon. John Russell Young, a place of greater distinction and of larger remuneration than that of Librarian of Congress.

* * *

Ex-President Harrison has written a letter expressing his approval of a movement in Indianapolis to bar liquor saloons from the resident portions of the city. He suggests certain points for strengthening an ordinance recently introduced in the City Council, and promises to co-operate with its projectors in its enforcement.

* * *

The electric trolley this week has supplanted the use of horses in running the street cars of Charleston, S. C., and is looked upon locally as the beginning of a new era for the city. Charleston has lived a great deal in its past, but is now setting its face forward. The establishment of the trolley line, however, is due in great part to the enterprise of Northerners.

* * *

The Superintendent of Police of Boston has received imperative orders to prevent the firing of crackers, rockets, squibs, and torpedoes, the blowing of horns, and the lighting of bonfires before 4 o'clock Monday morning. If he is successful in preventing all noise until that hour it will bring a new experience for Independence Day to the Bostonians. But the small boy, having begun at 4 A. M., can keep it up till midnight if his will and money hold out.

* * *

Ferdinand Rodliff completed on Monday last the seventieth year of his employment in the Hamilton Mills at Lowell, Mass., and the remarkable, if not unparalleled, anniversary was celebrated fittingly by his coworkers and the management. He began in a mill in Seekonk, Mass., his native town, when seven years of age, and worked from 5 in the morning until 7 at night for 50 cents a day. He was appointed overseer of spinning when seventeen years of age. At twenty he was general overseer of a mill in Canton, Mass. At twenty-one he entered the employ of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and he now holds the position of Assistant Superintendent there.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

A Times Correspondent Writes of an Empire of the English Speaking Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"In every speech Mr. Laurier makes he seems to take pains to emphasize the individuality and independence of Canada." This is what THE NEW YORK TIMES says, and THE TIMES has caught the spirit of the jubilee speeches. In Mr. Laurier's first speech at Liverpool this characteristic was quite striking, and at Edinburgh and Manchester he seemed to even go out of his way to make it more apparent. According to precedence, Canada, as eldest daughter of the empire, had a paramount claim to be heard from, but this claim gave her no sanction to flourish airs that might imply inferiority in her younger sisters, or egotism in herself.

This vainglorious manner on the part of Mr. Laurier was not at all in keeping with the supreme good taste habitually conspicuous in his best oratorical efforts. Much of what Mr. Laurier said was bright and catching, but some of it was out of place. The expression "Republic of the St. Lawrence" was inappropriate in an audience drunk with the dreams of British Empire. This expression, however, was happy, compared with the one that followed it:

Of all phrases meant to be complimentary, that of "a sort of mother," was the most infelicitous it is possible to imagine. It transports us at once to the harsh, bread-and-water domains of the proverbial stepdame, and is a most inaccurate conception of the truly maternal relation that has for generations existed between England and her colonies. England is anything but a stingy stepdame. By a voluntary covenant she has undertaken, without claim of obligation, or positive hope of indirect reward, to defend her colonies in every part of the globe with the whole weight of her naval and military powers.

A few years ago a British subject was shut up in an Abyssinian fortress, and a British army was sent to release him. The political responsibilities and moral prestige of the country would be satisfied with nothing less. If a maternal sentiment had prevailed like this in the days when George Vere King, the world at this moment would be celebrating, not a diamond jubilee of the British Empire, but a diamond jubilee of the Empire of the English-speaking race. This jubilee day, too, may come. It is the farmer dream, and who shall dare to affirm that it may not be realized?

Few among us here contemplate the prospect of a "Republic of the St. Lawrence" with any amount of pride. The idea is too utterly meagre and cold. We would prefer to be citizens of the greater Anglo-Saxon Empire; failing that, subjects of the great British Empire, and failing that, citizens of the great American Republic, but we have no fancy for a Republic of the St. Lawrence.

J. McG.

Montreal, June 30, 1897.

The City Directory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct an erroneous impression that your readers might derive from the article in this day's TIMES, referring to our forthcoming City Directory. There has been no unusual elimination of names from the Directory this year, the necessary weeding out process having been conducted on the same lines as in former years. Every year, a number of names are brought in by our canvassers that, on revision by skilled compilers, are thrown out as unnecessary for the purposes of a city directory. Such names consist largely of transient laborers who cannot be considered as forming a part of the settled population of New York City.

The difficult problem of producing a directory for Greater New York next year is still under consideration by our management, and it is possible that, in order to produce a book of reasonable size, some further elimination may be necessary. It would not, for instance, be either practicable or desirable to include in a city directory the name of every farm laborer and milkmaid in the interior of Staten Island. But our patrons may be assured that, no matter what labor or cost may be involved, Greater New York will be provided in 1898 with the best directory that long experience in the art and mystery of directory making, backed by ample capital, can furnish.

PHILIP HATHAWAY,
Chairman Board of Directors of Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company.

New York, June 30, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Restful.

Senator Pettigrew is going to Japan to give his voice a thorough rest. He does not talk Japanese.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Declined.

Higginton—Come up and see us some time, Stepperby—Awfully sorry; but I shall be engaged on that occasion.—Boston Transcript.

Two Views.

"I never met a shrewder man than Johnsberg. I wish I had him for a partner."

"You do? Well, he is so shrewd that I am glad he is not my partner."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Always Unreasonable.

"Invalids are difficult to deal with."

"In what way?"

"If you ask them how they are they get mad, and if you don't ask them how they are they get mad."—Chicago Record.

Escaped with His Life.

"I have just taken a life to save my own."

"What do you mean?"

"If I hadn't taken that 'Life of Grant' the woman book agent would have talked me to death."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thoroughly Civilized.

"We don't want Hawaii," said a man. "The place isn't civilized."

"You just bet it is civilized," said another. "Two per cent. of the population owns 80 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

More Immediately Available.

Bob—I don't see much use in my studying Greek.

His Father—Why not, my son.

Bob—According to all accounts, there ain't agoing to be any Greeks after awhile. I think I'll study Turkish.—Harper's Round Table.

Too Public-Spirited to Serve on Jury.

"You wish to be relieved from jury duty, but you haven't given a good reason," said the Judge.

"It's public spirit," said the unwilling talesman, "on the score of economy. I have dyspepsia, Judge, and I never agree with anybody. If I go on this jury there will be a disagreement, and the county will have to go to the expense of a new trial."

"Excused," said the Judge.—The Green Bag.

AN INTERRUPTED PROPOSAL.

From The Denver Evening Post.

On the grassy mound they sat near the gently flowing Platte,
With their tandem lying humbly at their feet;
He a young and handsome beau, whom she oft addressed as Joe,
She a rather scanty-skirted maiden sweet.
Whispered soft the gentle breeze through the cotton-bearing trees,
And the little birds were caroling above;
It was just the sort of day when the senses steal away
For an outing in the atmosphere of love.

Many, many times he tried, while thus sitting at her side,
To repeat the pretty story he'd rehearsed,
But his tongue would not obey, and his love grew day by day,
Till he often thought his swollen heart would burst.

Now in desperation he was determined he would see
In her young affections just where he was at;
If she heeded not his prayer, in the wildness of despair
He would go and take a header in the Platte!

Then in accents soft and low his remarks began to flow
From his pleading lips into her listening ear—
He attempted to imprison the fair hand he craved in his'n,
And the maiden trembled as in mortal fear.

On the air a loud yell rung, to his feet he quickly sprung!
At his knickerbockers grabbed as if distressed,
Then began to dance around and in terror paw the ground!
He'd been sitting on a yellow-jacket's nest!

QUEEN'S JUBILEE REVIEW

Colonial Troops Have the Lead in the March Past at Aldershot Camp.

WALES LEADS HIS REGIMENT

Ambassador Hay, Whitelaw Reid, and Gen. Miles, Who Goes with Lord Wolseley, Among Those Present at the Review.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, England, July 1.—The great jubilee review of troops took place to-day. Queen's weather prevailed. The town of Aldershot was gaily decorated with flags and festoons of flowers. Crowds of people flocked toward the camp from very early morning.

Queen Victoria arrived at Farnborough shortly before 4 o'clock, and was received by the Commander in Chief, Lord Wolseley; the Adjutant General, Sir Redvers Buller; the Quartermaster General, Sir Evelyn Wood, and a brilliant staff. From the railroad station to the saluting point, on Laffan's Plain, three miles distant, the route was gay with decorations, including arches with mottoes of welcome at different points.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the Military District, was in supreme command of the troops, who numbered 25,000 men, including all the Colonial forces, a division of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and four divisions of infantry.

In the march past, the Colonial troops had the lead, and were headed by Lord Roberts of Kandahar, at the head of the Canadian mounted police.

The Prince of Wales led the Tenth Hussars past the saluting point.

Accompanying Queen Victoria were the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Empress Frederick of Germany, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, all the Colonial Premiers, and a brilliant throng of titled spectators.

Lord Wolseley, before starting for Aldershot, met Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, on the platform of Waterloo Railroad Station. They engaged in an animated conversation, and the American officer was conveyed to Aldershot on Lord Wolseley's special train to witness the review.

The march past was by squadrons, batteries, and double companies. The firing of a royal salute closed the ceremony. The Colonial troops lined the route, followed by the Queen, after leaving the saluting point. The heat was intense, and the crowd present was enormous.

The Queen was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. On arriving at the saluting point, her Majesty's carriage drew up in front of those occupied by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught. The royal party was surrounded by a glittering crowd of attachés and the members of the different royal families now in England.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of his regiment, the Tenth Hussars, to which the late Duke of Clarence, his son, belonged.

The Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Duke of York wore a Hussar uniform.

The Queen seemed much interested in the march past, and smiled on the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Cambridge led their regiments by. Her Majesty sat still until the end, and departed amid a roar of cheers.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mrs. Hay; United States Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid, and J. C. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter sat on the stand near the Queen.

PREMIERS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Attests Their Loyalty to England.

LONDON, July 1.—A distinguished company was present at the banquet given this evening by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to the Colonial Premiers. Sir Wilfred Laurier and Lady Laurier were the guests of honor. The company included the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Charles Beresford, and Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner.

The Lord Mayor, in toasting the Colonial Premiers, laid stress upon the special significance of their presence in London during the Jubilee festivities, and Lord Salisbury spoke in the same strain.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, who responded, dwelt upon the loyalty of the Colonies to the mother country. His remarks were received with loud cheers.

MILES PRAISES THE TROOPS.

Says He Never Saw a Finer Lot Than Those at Aldershot.

LONDON, July 2.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes an interview had by one of its correspondents with Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Army after the review at Aldershot, in which Gen. Miles is represented as having said:

"I never saw a finer lot of soldiers. They can stand comparison with the best troops in the world. Their discipline is admirable to enable them to manœuvre so well in such a small place. England has indeed a right to feel proud of her army."

DR. DEPEW DINES GEN. MILES.

Bradley Martins and Other Americans His Guests at the Savoy.

LONDON, July 1.—This evening at the Hotel Savoy Mr. Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Army. Mr. Bradley Martin and a distinguished company of Americans were invited to meet Gen. Miles.

WALES KEPT OUT BY A CROWD.

Drove to Chamberlain's Door with the Princess, but Did Not Enter.

LONDON, July 1.—According to The Times, the Prince and Princess of Wales drove up to the door of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's house yesterday evening to be present at the reception which followed the dinner which the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave to the Colonial Premiers, but it appears the crush was so great that their royal highnesses could not enter, and so drove home.

MAYON VOLCANO'S HAVOC.

Over 120 Inhabitants of Libon Perished by the Eruption.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 1.—Additional details of the eruption of the Mayon Volcano, in the Province of Albay, show that over 120 of the inhabitants of the village of Libon perished.

The village was greatly damaged and the tobacco crop of the vicinity was destroyed. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake, the shocks being felt over an area of one mile.

FATAL DANUBE FLOODS.

Over 100 Moldavians Drowned and 20,000 Persons Homeless.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Braila, the principal port of Roumania, says that 20,000 inhabitants of Galatz, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluences of the Serath and the Pruth with that river, are homeless as a result of the recent floods. Most of them are destitute also, and camping in the streets, where they are fed by the military.

The Roumanian gunboats are busy rescuing families still in danger. It is estimated that no fewer than 100 persons have been drowned, though the authorities are reticent on the subject, from fear of censure for their failure to adopt precautions earlier which might have mitigated the disaster.

Special half-fare Fourth of July excursions by the New York Central to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains. Ten dollars from New York to Chautauqua and return.—Adv.

KAISER'S CABINET CHANGES.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner and Dr. Miquel to Succeed to Dr. von Boetticher's Offices.

BERLIN, July 1.—Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has been gazetted as the successor of Dr. von Boetticher, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, taking, however, only the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, is gazetted Vice President of the Council of Ministers, in succession to Dr. von Boetticher.

Herr Podbielski has been appointed Imperial Postmaster, succeeding the late Dr. von Stephan.

A feature of the situation is the fact that, while nominally the Chancellorship is not changed, the real lieutenancy is divided between Count Pasadowsky in the empire and Dr. Miquel in Prussia. This separation of responsibility has already been tried in the Chancellorship by Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, but in both cases with unsatisfactory results. Therefore little is hoped from the new arrangement. Count Pasadowsky is personally popular, but he has little political influence and no ability as a debater.

Dr. Miquel, on the contrary, is a skillful parliamentarian and debater, whose influence is likely to be all-powerful. He has a strong leaning toward protection and bimetallism.

MUSSULMAN RIOT IN CALCUTTA

Hindoos Passively Sympathize with the Mob Which Hooted and Stoned Europeans.

CALCUTTA, July 1.—Serious riots among the Mussulmans occurred here yesterday evening. Besides the main mob, scattered gangs of rioters paraded the streets, hooting and stoning the Europeans, several of whom were injured. Finally the authorities were compelled to call out the troops.

It is regarded as significant that the Hindoos passively sympathize with the rioters. The situation this morning is still grave. An additional force of cavalry was required to disperse the rioters, but the mobs quickly gathered again.

There is bitter complaint at the absence of the imperial and provincial officials, who are now at Simla, the Summer resort of the Government officers.

CALCUTTA, July 2—2 A. M.—The situation in the suburb of Chitpore is now much more reassuring. But the police patrols were compelled to fire on the rioters. It is estimated that at one time more than 5,000 were holding the northeast portion of the town. The number of killed and injured is not yet known, but it is believed to be considerable.

MORE LETTERS OF NAPOLEON.

Rebuke to Jerome and an Arraignment of a Prussian Prince Now First Published.

PARIS, July 1.—M. Leon Lecestre, Curator of the French Archives, will issue during the present week the first volume of 300 letters, which were suppressed by the editor's of Napoleon's correspondence, issued in 1869, as not calculated to increase the glory of the great French Emperor. The volume includes some heated family letters and some rigorously worded epistles to Fouché and Dubois, the Ministers of Police and War. A letter to Mashal Soult in 1804 shows that Napoleon did not hesitate in adopting any means of obtaining confessions. He orders Soult to arrest a fisherman suspected of communicating with the British, adding:

"If he refuses to speak, you must squeeze his thumbs in a musketlock."

This was a method adopted to extract confessions in the cases of persons suspected of espionage.

Napoleon's list of persons to be arrested was endless, and his abuse of Mme. de Staël was unceasing.

Learning in 1807 through Marshal Victor that Prince Augustus of Prussia was intriguing against him in Berlin, Napoleon wrote:

"I am not astonished, because he has a dull mind and has spent his time courting Mme. de Staël at Coppet, (Switzerland,) and, of course, could only pick up bad habits with her. Send word to him that at the first mischievous remark he utters you will lock him up in his castle and send Mme. de Staël to confine him. There are no men so cringing as these Princes of Prussia."

Writing to Talleyrand in 1808 that Princes of the former reigning family of Spain were about to arrive at Valencay, Napoleon added:

"You may send for Mme. Talleyrand and four or five persons. If the Prince of the Asturias should form an attachment for a pretty person, it will be no drawback, as it would supply another means of watching him."

Another letter from Napoleon to Talleyrand reads:

"Your mission is honorable enough—to receive three illustrious personages and amuse them—and is quite in keeping with your character."

When Napoleon received the news, June 11, 1809, that the Pope had excommunicated him, he wrote:

"I spare the Pope no longer. He is a raving maniac and must be locked up."

Some scolding letters to his brother, Prince Jerome, are interesting. When Jerome was outwitted by the Austrian General, Kleinmayer, he still boasted of his strategic plans, in an inflated order of the day. This caused Napoleon to write as follows:

"I have seen your Order of the Day, which makes you the laughing stock of Austria, Germany, and France. Haven't you a friend about, to tell you a few plain truths? You a King and a brother of the Emperor! These are ridiculous titles. In time of war you must be a soldier, and nothing but a soldier. You must have no Minister, no Diplomatic Corps, no State. You must camp with the vanguard, be day and night on horseback, and march in the van to pick up news; or, remain in one's harem. You make war like a Satrap, (petty autocrat.) Is it from me, good God, that you learned that?—I, who, with an army of 200,000 men, keep at the head of my skirmishers?

"The people are provoked with you. Kleinmayer, with 12,000 men, has laughed at you and your ridiculous pretensions, and has slipped away from you and fallen upon Junot. You have a lot of pretensions, some little talent, and a few good qualities; but these are marred by your fatuity and your extreme presumption. You have no knowledge of the fitness of things. Leave off being ridiculous, send your Diplomatic Corps back to Cassel, have no baggage, and wage war like a young soldier wishing to earn glory and reputation. Try to deserve the rank you have reached, and the esteem of France and Europe who are watching you, and, by God, do right, and speak in a seemly manner, if you can."

PAN-ANGLICANS IN LONDON.

An Imposing Service Held at Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, July 1.—An imposing service was held this evening at Westminster Abbey in connection with the Pan-Anglican, or Lambeth, conference, at which most of the delegates were present.

The latter arrived in a procession, the Bishops wearing their full Episcopal robes and taking their places, attended by their chaplains, according to the date of their consecration, the Archbishop of Canterbury coming last.

Large crowds witnessed the unusual and gorgeous scene at both the arrival and departure of the procession, which went to and fro between the cathedral and the church house, where the robing and disrobing took place.

Suicide on the Britannic.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—The White Star steamship Britannic, Capt. Haddock, from New York on June 23, on her arrival here this morning reported that a steerage passenger named Michael Meehan committed suicide while on the passage across the Atlantic by cutting his throat.

A. M. Morse and Miss Fish Engaged.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 1.—The engagement is announced of Stephen N. Carey's niece, Miss Maria Yale Fish, to Arthur M. Morse of New York.

Wanted It Right.

"Mamma, the right way to spell 'high' is h-i-g-h, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear. Why do you wish to know?"

"'Cause I'm writin' a composition about the hyena."—Chicago Tribune.

Try Grain-O, the healthful food drink which takes the place of coffee. Children drink it.—Adv.

BYNUM ON THE OUTLOOK

From the New National Democratic Headquarters in This City He Casts a Horoscope.

A SWORD HELD OVER TAMMANY

Disinclined to Interfere in Local Politics, but Free Coinage and Bryanism Must Be Stamped Out Wherever and Whenever They Are Found.

The headquarters of the National Democratic Committee have been established at 62 and 64 William Street, this city. William D. Bynum, as Chairman of the committee, occupies Rooms 33 and 34 of the Germania Fire Insurance Company's Building, and from those quarters will direct the forces of the National Democracy in the State campaigns this Autumn.

Mr. Bynum will also have his law office in the same building, and will continue his practice in this city. He has not yet associated himself with any other attorney, and said yesterday that he has no intention of doing so for the present.

He will have only a small force with him in the political headquarters. A clerk and a Secretary will constitute this force at first, but an assistant will soon be added, so that Mr. Bynum may be able to take the field when the campaign opens in the middle Western States. It was in these States that the Sound Money Democracy was founded and made its best showing in the campaign of 1896, and Mr. Bynum said that a vigorous effort will be made to strengthen the party in all these States, and especially so in Kentucky, Iowa, and Ohio.

"In Kentucky," said Mr. Bynum, "the prospects are bright. The sound-money Democrats will hold their convention on July 14. Former Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle will preside, and Gen. Buckner and Mr. Breckinridge will be delegates. The men it nominates for Governor and other State officers will be elected. The Republicans have already appointed a committee to confer with the National Democratic Convention, and that party will indorse our nominees. This will insure their election.

"In Ohio and in Iowa we are very strong. In Iowa we have with us the best and most influential men in the State. The issue has been very clearly drawn there by the fusion of the free-silver Republicans, the Bryan Democrats, and two-thirds of the Populists. As one-third of the Populists has revolted from the fusion party, the prospects are good for large gains in the ranks of the sound-money Democrats. Mr. Boles has practically left the Bryan Democrats, because he does not want free coinage at 16 to 1.

"It is the desire of the committee that the National Democrats in these three States place separate tickets in the field, and that a vigorous campaign in behalf of sound money be made in them. In case the State organizations in these States determine to nominate separate tickets, it is the purpose of the National Committee to give them the earnest support of the National organization."

As to the approaching Mayoralty campaign in this city, Mr. Bynum said:

"I agree, generally, with the views expressed by John De Witt Warner, in his interview in THE TIMES last Sunday, as to the part that should be taken by sound-money Democrats of this city. I do not, however, go quite so far as he does in his statement that, 'should Tammany advocate free coinage of silver and the opposition platform favor protection, we should be forced to nominate our own candidates or take to the woods.' If Tammany should make the issue the free coinage of silver and the reaffirming of the principles of the Chicago platform, the National Democrats, I think, would consider it their duty to fight Tammany in the most effective way. It might be best, in such an event, to join forces with the Republicans or the Citizens' Union. We do not wish to take part in local campaigns; but we must and will fight free coinage and Bryanism wherever they raise their heads. We should, then, oppose Tammany in such way as to insure its overthrow. I cannot, of course, speak for the local organization; but I am sure that this would be the sentiment of the National organization, in the event Tammany tries to force the issue of free coinage of silver and the other heresies of the Chicago platform.

"We shall hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy in the headquarters here July 21. At that meeting the campaigns in Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, and other States will be considered."

Mr. Bynum said that in his recent trip through the South he was very much encouraged, as he found there a much more inviting field of labor than he had expected to find.

Torrid Heat in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 1.—This has been the hottest July 1 ever known in Savannah. The maximum temperature at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon was 102°. No prostrations.

Mrs. J. B. Doris Seriously Ill.

Mrs. John B. Doris, wife of Manager Doris of the Casino Roof Garden, is dangerously ill with peritonitis at her apartments in the Martin Hotel.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles W. Strine will manage the road tour of "A Round of Pleasure" next season.

Theodore Babcock has been engaged to play the principal part in "Twin Saints," to be produced in the Fall.

Henry Jewett denies that he is to appear with Miss Mather at Wallack's Theatre next season. He will appear with Miss Davenport in a new play to be presented in Boston Oct. 18.

Sousa will play at the Pittsburg Exposition in September and will accompany De Wolf Hopper for a short time in his Spring tour with "El Capitan." It is said that Sousa will take his band to Europe next year.

The Professional Woman's League is busy formulating plans for its Grand Jubilee and Dramatic Pageant, to be given at the Madison Square Garden Sept. 1. The purpose is to raise funds for the building of a new clubhouse.

An open-air benefit performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, July 30. E. J. Henley, Helen Bertram, Edmund Lyons, and Josephine Turner will appear in the cast.

"The Girl from Paris" will enter on the thirty-first week of its engagement at the Herald Square Theatre Monday, when a special matinée performance will be given. At the Wednesday matinée Mamie Gilroy, Marguerite Zella, Alexander Clark, W. J. Broderick, and Frederick Lennox will appear for the first time in the cast.

"The First Born," Francis Power's one-act Chinese drama, will be presented early in November at the Garrick Theatre, under the joint management of David Belasco and Charles Frohman. Mr. Belasco will also present at the same time a new three-act farce which he has just completed. Arrangements have also been made to present both plays in London.

Arthur F. Clark has retired from the firm of La Shelle & Clark, managers of Frank Daniels, and has sold his interest to his partner, Kirke La Shelle, who will manage Mr. Daniels next season in a new comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert entitled "The Idol's Eye." Mr. La Shelle will also put "The Wizard of the Nile" on the road in the Fall.

The Banda Rossa, the celebrated Italian military concert band which has been engaged by Henry Rosenberg to make a tour of the United States and Canada, will begin the season at the Metropolitan Opera House Oct. 15 with a series of festival concerts. The band wears the uniform of the Italian Bersaglieri, and is composed of sixty-skilled instrumentalists under the direction of Signor Sorrentino, an able musical director who has given concerts in all the great music centres of Europe.

Julia Arthur will return to this country after an absence of two years early in September, and will begin a tour of four weeks in October, open with her own company at Wallack's Theatre Nov. 1, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "A Lady of Quality." Miss Arthur will appear in the rôle of Chlorinda. Her company will include Edwin Arden, who was formerly with W. H. Crane; George Woodward, Joseph Allen, William Herbert, Albert Brown, Lawrence Miller, Florence Conron, and Marie Bingham. Napier Lothian will stage the production.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

PANORAMA OF THE JUBILEE

Splendid Pageant Reproduced by a Series of Authentic Pictures.

IMPERIAL POMP AND POWER

The Only Authorized Photographs of the Ceremonies Will Be Reproduced by The New York Times —What the Views Show.

The splendid and significant ceremonies of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee have been pictured by pen and pencil, and are now passing into history, literature, and art, as forming one of the grandest pageants of the world. No description of these ceremonies, however, can do justice to the magnificent succession of scenes and tableaus that will be memorable as long as England shall endure.

Only the camera of the photographer, catching each scene at its exact climax of splendor, could portray the ceremonies as they appeared to the thousands of spectators who had come from every country of the globe to witness them.

On Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE will contain thirty-seven pictures, reproduced from the only authorized photographs made of the ceremonies of the Diamond Jubilee. This will be the first time these pictures will have appeared on this side of the Atlantic; and, as THE TIMES has purchased the exclusive copyright, not a single picture of the beautiful group can be reproduced, except by permission of this paper.

No pains have been spared to make the reproduction of these pictures fully equal in effect to the original photographs. They have been specially engraved by skilled artists, and will be printed on excellent paper and in a style befitting their own merit, and the impressive grandeur and importance of the scenes presented.

A survey of the pictures will offer the best substitute for seeing the actual ceremonies, and will be the best souvenir of the pageants to those who were fortunate enough to see them. The entire procession, from its start at Buckingham Palace, along its stately march through Piccadilly, Fleet Street, Cheapside, and the Borough Road, back to the palace, with all the ceremonies on the route, can be reviewed almost as well as if one occupied the hired window of some thrifty scion of the British nobility.

All the most striking scenes in this most striking of imperial ceremonies, in front of the cathedral where the Queen and Empress forms the centre of a group of royal and world-famous personages, the splendid guard and escort; the visiting sovereigns, Princes, and special envoys; Generals and Admirals renowned for great deeds and greater possibilities—the pomp and grandeur and power of England—are revealed as if by some force of enchantment.

It is not too much to say that he who looks over these pictures will really see more of the jubilee than any one visitor could have seen, and more than the Queen herself could possibly have witnessed.

The thirty-seven pictures will be printed in the following order:

Ceremony in Front of St. Paul's.

1. The Queen leaning over to speak to her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Wolseley in front. Group of foreign Princes in foreground. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is saluting, but Danilo of Montenegro is not.

2. Another view, same scene. Duke of Cambridge just approaches carriage, with Prince of Wales in profile behind him.

3. The Te Deum. The long, white-bearded, bare-headed man by side of carriage is Lord Lathom, Lord Chamberlain. The plumed soldiers, armed with halberts, lined along front, are the Gentlemen at Arms, (old ex-officers of rank,) the Queen's personal guard. Of the foreign Princes ranged this side of the statue, the one in white hussar cloak is Franz Ferdinand, future Emperor of Austria.

4. General view, with Yeomen of the Guard (scarlet and gold Tudor costume—the Beef-Eaters of colloquial talk) just behind Wolseley. In front of him, walking toward Horse Artillery officers, is Lord Lathom.

5. Queen drawing up in front of St. Paul's, Foot Guards on left, saluting and dropping colors.

6. Best general view of the whole scene. Statue of Queen Anne, &c. Caparisoned horses in foreground are of carriages of Princesses.

7. Ditto, showing more of these Princesses.

8. The Anthem. Particularly good of clergy. Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, &c., with more ornate vestments than have been seen in England since the Reformation. The Bishop of London is with cloth of gold skull cap, others in scarlet velvet skull caps.

9. General scene. Wolseley with hand to chin. Interesting as showing many vacant places on steps, which colonial dignitaries and visitors had wanted, but were told by red-tape managers of affair that there would be no room.

10. The royal carriage, with the famous eight cream-colored or Isabella horses. There are still at Herrenhausen (the Guelph Palace outside Hanover) three of the white horses of the ancient Brunswick stud, which have been unmixed in blood since the dawn of history. Emeu were the sacred emblem of these Germanic tribes, alike in Westphalia and England, and the strain has actually been kept pure by the Brunswick Dukes. But they are too highbred from intermixing, and even a century ago it was foreseen they would eventually die out. Accordingly a cross was made with some light brownish roan stock, and these isabellas, as well as others at Hanover, are the result. They, like the pure whites, are owned entirely by heads of the Brunswick dynasties.

From King William Street.

11. Rear of Queen's carriage, with her two Highland servants. In centre behind is the Duke of Cambridge, with Field Marshal's baton. More directly behind the carriage the Prince of Wales is shown in profile, and beyond him the Duke of Connaught. Above the Duke of Connaught is the standard bearer, (royal standard,) and above him in turn is the Duke of Portland.

12. Colonial procession. Australian troops in front, those with white helmets are Cape mounted rifles.

13. Australian horsemen.

14. Tenth carriage, with profile of Princess Louise of Battenberg.

15. Guards' band in the historic gold uniform of Marlborough's period.

16. Procession of Princes. Head at bottom in front is the Duke of Teck, next trio are the Prince Danilo of Montenegro, in white sleeves; Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg in the centre, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in white fur cap, (excellent portrait of him.) Next three, in same order, are Prince Adolph, (Schaumburg-Lippe,) Prince Hermann of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Aribert of Anhalt.

17. Corporation carriages (City of London) heading front of procession. Behind them Capt. Oswald Ames of the Second Life Guards (the tallest cavalryman in the Queen's service) with four troopers, followed by naval brigade carrying guns.

18. African, Chinese, and Indian detachments, (colonial procession.)

19. New South Wales mounted troops.

20. Aides de camps to the Queen, Lord Wemyss in the centre, Lords Cork, Haddington, and others behind.

21. Colonial. (Sixth Police of Hongkong in front, Chinese police of treaty ports,) Soudanese in the background.

22. Deputation of Indian officers, Imperial Service troops. At the rear, riding to the left by himself and just in front of the first carriage, is Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, (the oldest dynasty in the world.)

23. Head of colonial procession, Field Marshal Lord Roberts leading, with Canadian officers following.

24. Foreign attachés of visiting Princes and Envoys.

25. Sixteenth carriage. Duke of Coburg and Princess Louise, (Marchioness of Lorne,) with back to horses, the Princess of Naples (Helena of Montenegro) and Empress Frederick facing. Twenty-third.—Life Guards and Colonial escort following.

26. Naval Brigade, dragging guns, (always the most popular sight to London crowds.)

26. On Surrey side of London Bridge—barrier shows end of bridge.

27. Premier Wilfred Laurier in carriage—followed by New South Wales mounted troops.

28. Rhodesian Horse, led by the Hon. Maurice Gifford, (one-armed hero of Matabeleland,) who was tremendously cheered all along the route.

29. The Queen's carriage coming from the bridge. Lord Wolseley in front.

30. Seventeenth Lancers, (crack cavalry regiment of service)—(The "Death or Glory, Boys.")

From the Mansion House, Looking Upon Cheapside.

31. Arrival of Lord Mayor from meeting the Queen at Temple Bar (carrying city sword, presented to London by Queen Elizabeth.) He is in white mantle on horseback. In the foreground are bluecoat school boys, (who are not allowed to wear caps, and are shielding their heads from the sun with handkerchiefs.)

32. Queen bowing to blue-coat boys. Princess of Wales looks over her shoulder.

Entrance from London Bridge.

33. The Scots Grays.

34. Colonial procession. Carriages with Premiers of West Australia and Natal and their wives, followed by Australian mixed detachments.

King William Street.

35. Colonial procession. Houssas and Sikhs.

Entrance from London Bridge.

36. General view. With dragoon guard officers stationed at the side.

From Borough Road, Southwark.

37. The Queen and the South London crowd.

LOST FROM AN EXCURSION BOAT.

Nora Murphy and a Young Man Said to Have Been Drowned.

Mrs. Murphy, who lives at 337 East Thirty-eighth Street, thinks that her daughter Nora was drowned during the excursion Sunday of the County Cork Men's Association.

According to Mrs. Murphy, Nora went on the excursion with her aunt, Mrs. Julia Fitzsimmons. While on the boat she met Bartholomew Clancy, whom she knew, as they were working in the same cigarette factory. The two were seen talking near the rail when the excursionists were going down the river.

When Sylvan Beach, the destination of the party, was reached, Mrs. Fitzsimmons missed Nora, and did not see her during the day. At night she was still missing, and did not come home with the excursionists, who reached the city, Mrs. Murphy said, after 2 A. M.

When they next heard news of Nora it was that she had been drowned off Liberty Island, on the way to Sylvan Beach. The woman who said she saw the girl drown told Mrs. Murphy that Nora was leaning against the rail, laughing. Suddenly, losing her balance, she fell into the water between the steamer and the barge it was towing. Clancy sprang in after her, and both were drowned.

James Murphy, Nora's brother, said that a boy saw his sister fall overboard and gave an alarm, to which no attention was paid. Murphy said that no effort was made to save his sister, and that he will take action against the steamboat company.

DOCTORS GOING TO MOSCOW.

International Medical Congress Delegates to Ride Free in Russia.

Several New York physicians are arranging to go to Moscow to attend the Twelfth International Congress of Medicine, to be held there from Aug. 19 to 26 inclusive. Dr. Abraham Jacobi is the Chairman of the American committee and Dr. Louis L. Seaman will be a delegate from the State Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. Word has been received here that the Czar has directed that 7,000 free first-class tickets on the Russian railways be placed at the disposal of the members of this congress.

The American delegation, it is expected, will not only be large, but will include some distinguished specialists. There are to be discussions of all of the important scientific problems that now engage the attention of the medical and surgical professions. The approaching congress will be held "under the high protection of his Majesty Nicholas II. and the august patronage of his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch," and some attractive social entertainments have been planned.

WATER SUPPLY TOO SCANT.

Brookfield and William's Bridge Citizens Hold an Indignation Meeting.

Three hundred citizens of Brookfield and Williams's Bridge gathered in the Methodist Church of Williams's Bridge last night to protest against the scant water supply. At present the New York and Westchester Water Company has a franchise for supplying the two villages.

It is contended by the villagers that the company is trying to work them up to a point where they will use their influence to have the new city buy the old water plant. It was stated last night that for the last two weeks the supply has been completely shut off. It was said, too, that the inability to properly flush closets is likewise endangering health.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Mayor, the Board of Health, and all the other officials of the two villages to throw off the yoke of the corporation.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

O'Beirne—Golden.

Miss Alice Golden and Matthew Hart O'Beirne were married yesterday in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. Bishop Farley, assisted by the rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Golden was given away by Dr. McFarland. A wedding breakfast was served at the Plaza Hotel. Miss Annie E. Golden, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, while Hugh F. O'Beirne, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man.

Panigot—Hathaway.

Miss Ida Hathaway was married on Wednesday night to Julius Panigot of Hudson, N. Y., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. Burroughs, 1,435 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss May Kaiser of Stapleton, S. I., was maid of honor, and Burt Phillips of New York was best man.

Stubbs—Smith.

Miss Leita Jessie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Smith, was married on Wednesday evening to Wilbur Sewall Stubbs of Boston, Mass., at the home of the bride, 359 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT GIVES A DINNER.

Official Family, with Other Guests—He Goes to Canton To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President gave a dinner to-night to the members of his official family and a few invited guests. It was an entirely informal affair. The guests outside of the Cabinet were Vice President Hobart, Assistant Secretary Day, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, who is a guest at the White House, and Secretary Porter.

To-morrow night the President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Saxton leave the city for Canton to visit the President's mother, and they will return early next week. Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Day will also leave here for Canton at the same time.

Were Married Last November.

NEW HAVEN, July 1.—Announcement is made to-day of the marriage of Miss Florence C. Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lewis of this city, to Francis Wetmore McMillan, son of James McMillan, United States Senator from Michigan, which took place on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Bridgeport. The Rev. Herbert E. Cone, rector of Christ Church, Bridgeport, performed the ceremony. With the exception of the immediate families, no one knew of the marriage. Young McMillan was graduated yesterday from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. There was no opposition to the ultimate marriage of the young couple, but it was Senator McMillan's wish that his son should study further, and the bride's parents wished a postponement for a few years because of their daughter's youth. This afternoon the couple left for New York, and on Saturday will sail for Europe. The bride has received rich gifts from the bridegroom's parents.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $120 toward the support for a year of a worthy family whose head has recently become blind. Up to the Spring the family had not applied for help, nor would it do so now but for the great misfortune which has overtaken it. In a year's time, it is hoped that both husband and wife will learn occupations which will make them in future independent of charity. Any money sent for the case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

WILL HAVE A LAND TRIAL.

Seaman Carter, Who Killed a Battleship Indiana Petty Officer, Will Not Be Court-Martialed.

Philip F. Carter, ordinary seaman on the battleship Indiana, who killed Master at Arms Thomas J. Kenny on the berth deck of the vessel Wednesday evening, will be turned over to United States District Attorney James L. Bennett to-day. Some question at first arose as to the jurisdiction of the State authorities in the affair, but this was set at rest yesterday by a statement from Mr. Bennett that he would take charge of the case on behalf of the Government. The crime, not having been committed on the high seas, cannot be tried by court-martial, but must be passed upon by a United States Judge.

There has not been an execution in the navy for murder since 1848, and the navy officials are not anxious to order another.

Carter will probably be transferred to the Raymond Street Jail to-day, although that point has not yet been settled. The body of Kenny was removed yesterday under marine escort to the Marine Hospital, in Flushing Avenue. It will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery just as soon as arrangements can be made.

Assistant District Attorney Miles of Kings County yesterday telegraphed to Washington to have Carter turned over to the District Attorney. He received a prompt refusal.

BREACH OF THE PEACE AT YALE.

Alleged Attempt to Burn North College Reported to the Police.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—Police Superintendent Wrinn said that it was reported to him to-day that early this morning an attempt was made to burn North College, one of the two remaining old dormitories, whether by Yale men who were celebrating the receipt of their diplomas or by outsiders, he has no idea. He has detailed six supernumeraries to go to the campus to-night. It is thought that the attempt was a lark, when some student tried to start a bonfire. For rioting on the campus last night A. R. Manice of New York, a senior, was arrested to-day. He will be charged with simple breach of the peace.

HARVARD PHI BETA KAPPA.

Original Charter, Lost 100 Years, Restored to the Chapter.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 1.—The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alpha of Massachusetts was held here to-day, when the following officers were elected: President, James C. Carter, New York; Vice President, Charles Elliot Norton, Cambridge, and Secretary, W. C. Lane.

One of the important features of the exercises was the restoration of the original Harvard charter to the Harvard Chapter by Col. William Lamb of Virginia. The charter had been lost for over 100 years and was lately recovered in Virginia.

Plaisted Rescues a Drowning Boy.

Fred Plaisted, the oarsman and coach, last night rescued a boy who was drowning in the Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. The boy is John O'Connell, ten years old. The lad's parents live at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. There was a large crowd near where the boy fell in, but they thought he was fooling when he called for help.

Plaisted was in the Harlem Rowing Club's clubhouse, and he saw the boy's peril. Without hesitation he plunged in dressed and brought the boy to shore.

FUNERAL OF DR. F. M. ELLIS.

Services Held in the Washington Avenue (Brooklyn) Baptist Church.

Funeral services were held last night for the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, who died suddenly last Monday, at the Baptist Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, during the ceremony of ordination. The services were held in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was pastor.

The pallbearers were G. R. Vernon, G. H. Wemple, W. B. Taylor, W. H. Cotton, P. B. Mangam, T. Deacon, W. H. Allen, and H. Bennett. They were accompanied by twelve Trustees of the church.

The church was crowded with members of the congregation and friends of Dr. Ellis from other churches, and many Baptist clergymen were also present. The Rev. Dr. Cressy, formerly pastor of the Ainslee Street Baptist Church, read the Scriptures.

The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William B. Hatcher, pastor of Grace Baptist Church at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Ellis had been pastor of the Washington Avenue Church since Jan. 1, 1895, and for the ten years preceding had been pastor of Butaw Place Baptist Church at Baltimore. The body will be taken to-day to a receiving vault in Greenwood, and there remain until the family decides upon a final resting place.

Funeral of Bryce Gray.

The funeral of Bryce Gray, the well-known dry goods merchant, took place from his late residence, 554 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Charles Russell Treat of St. Stephen's Epis

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The Hocking Coal and R. R. Co.

To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY on or before July 1st next, for which certificates in due form will be issued.

ROBERT MACLAY,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM D. BARBOUR,
CHARLES C. EDEY,
GEORGE H. HOLT,
} Bondholders' Protective Committee.

WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary.
66 Broadway, New York.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

$175,000
CITY OF TRENTON
WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., June 28th, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 8th, 1897, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing January 1st, 1917.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $10,000, payable to the order of Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from July 1st. Six months interest from January 1st to July 1st being included. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed for the best interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR
AND
SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of trust receipts for first mortgage bonds aforesaid are hereby notified that from and after this date, July 1, 1897, the same will be prepared at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York, to pay in cash the sum of $300, or 30 per cent., upon each trust receipt or certificate issued by it on presentation and surrender thereof to the undersigned for cancellation.

This payment will be made pursuant to the provisions of the circular of the Bondholders' Committee dated June 30th and distributed by mail among the known certificate holders, copies of which can be had at this office.

New York, July 1, 1897.
Central Trust Company of N. Y.
Per B. G. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Special 5s Car Trust Bonds.
A payment of seven dollars per bond will be made on presentation of bonds at the office of the Committee, 45 Wall St.
H. A. V. POST,
Treasurer for Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL A'CD TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAY NATIONAL TELAUTOGRAPH, International Pulp Co., Journeay & Burnham. Stocks bought and sold. R. M. SMYTHE, Produce Exchange Building.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Yesterday's stock market was not at all what the professional reactionists of the Stock Exchange desired to have it. Instead of further declines there were advances. For the most part net changes were fractional, but five or six of them were gains. At the opening of the market there were further sales, made apparently with confidence, for the short account; but the market refused wholly to give way under such pressure, and before the day was over the general sentiment of the Street was again enthusiastically bullish.

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Nearly 300,000 shares were traded in, though over half the total was in half a dozen stocks. This is the one feature which does not develop as healthfully as friends of the market would like. Transactions are too much centred in the conspicuous Granger shares and in two or three of the trust stocks to encourage faith in the belief that the general public is as largely taking hold as could be wished for. A one-sided market savors always too much of manipulation—offers too much advantage for professional traders, who, by any sudden flop from one side to the other, can change the course of market values.

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The time seems to have come in the present market, where two well disciplined parties are engaged in contests in a few stocks. There are bears who still talk grewsomely about Cuba, about tariff snarls to develop in next week's Congressional conferences, and about labor troubles, and other discouraging factors present or possible, and there are bulls confident in their assertions that increased dividends are to come for nearly all of the conspicuous railroad stocks, that industrial conditions are materially improving, that important financial interests are becoming more favorably inclined toward security market activities, and that generally only good times are in evidence. Between these two parties there is a middle ground which the average trader and investor will do well to stand on. We certainly have not a market in which discrimination can be put aside.

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It is not to be ignored, however, that sentiment in Wall Street is become again confidently bullish. And sentiment at present and in the future will probably be consequential; it has been in the past; sentiment is a market maker.

***

Government bonds were strong. Both the fives and the fours, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112, ex interest, and $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 125¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	N. J. Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Rio G. West. pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Steel	1⅛	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Manhattan	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Missouri Pacific	⅝	West. Union Tel.	⅝
National Lead	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas.	1½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Rio G. West.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½	West. Union Beef.	½
Met. Traction	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st, t. r. 1 | Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r. 1

Bonds Declined.

Peo. & Eastern 1st 2 | South Car. & Ga 1st 1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans, 1@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four to five months, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $137,931,837; balances, $10,114,933; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $92,551.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, ⅞@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull and heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

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Small lots of call money loaned as high as 2 per cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There was a firmer tone to the market than for some time, although there was no increase in the activity. Commercial paper continues in good demand, but that department yesterday was quiet. Time money was featureless.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 66⅞; Erie 1st preferred, ⅝, to 34½; Reading, 1⅛, to 11⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 12¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 81¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51⅞. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 15, and New York Central, ¼, to 105, ex dividend. Illinois Central sold at 99½ and Pennsylvania at 55. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅜, for money, and advanced 1-16, to 112⅝, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £705,000; circulation increased, £981,000; bullion increased, £276,-391; other securities increased, £6,666,000; other deposits increased, £6,347,000; public deposits decreased, £370,000; notes reserve decreased, £350,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 50.88 per cent., now stands at 44.30 per cent., as compared with a decline from 59.37 per cent. to 54.42 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 76,575,000f.; Treasury account current increased, 21,975,000f.; gold on hand decreased, 1,325,000f.; bills discounted increased, 166,450,000f.; silver on hand decreased, 600,000f. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f. 10c. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 186, in Lisbon at 46⅝, and in Rome at 104.55. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 37 pfennigs.

BOSTON CRIES FOR IT.

With characteristic affinity for all things frigid, Boston is making eyes at Consolidated Ice. The Globe of that city says:

"Consolidated Ice securities are moving upward in New York on the stimulus of buying orders from inside houses. A private circular has been issued giving details of the condition of the company and its business prospects.

"Why not list this timely newcomer on the Boston board? The copper bulls will soon be needing ice to cool their heated brows."

PUBLIC ON THE BULL SIDE.

"A bull market that will go steadily along up to the early Fall" is the prediction which Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely makes for the stock market. Mr. Bolmer is an enthusiastic bull, believing that we have not seen much more than the beginning of the upward movement, and looking for a very active Summer for Wall Street. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Bolmer said yesterday:

"In the advances of the past five or six weeks we have just seen the beginning of an old-fashioned bull market that will, in my opinion, continue on through the Summer and well into the Fall—until the crops are harvested. All through that time I think you will see improving railroad earnings and better business generally throughout the country. These things must have their effect upon the stock market and must bring about higher prices.

"Just at the present time we are having a reaction that is not only natural, but essential to the welfare of the market. When it is over—and I think it will be over very soon—it will leave stocks in very much stronger positions than they were a few days ago, when they touched their high points. In my opinion, the reaction cannot last through many more sessions of the Exchange, nor do I think it can go much further. There is enough buying to absorb the profit-taking sales of speculators and to prevent any extensive depression in prices.

"In a day or two we will see the market start upward again, and this time I think the low-priced stocks will come in for a large share of the improvement. They will be favorites with the public when it becomes a large factor in the market, and I think you will see considerable advances in the cheaper stocks, which as yet have not moved upward to any extent.

"So far, I do not think the public has done much in the market. The buying has been done by investment interests and capitalists, who do not see any other profitable way in which to invest their idle funds. I think that is shown by the fact that it has been the high-priced, dividend-paying stocks that have advanced most and in which there has been the largest buying. Gradually the public is coming in, and as the market advances I think it will broaden considerably. The low priced shares will come in for their advance when the public buying develops into a real stock-market power.

"I can see nothing ahead to put stocks down. We are assured of good crops, and, as a direct consequence of these, will come increases in railroad earnings and generally better business throughout the country. We are soon to have Congress out of the way, and the other disturbances have been nearly all removed. As long as the crop movement lasts we will have many evidences of better times. So that I expect to see an advancing market all through the Summer. And with the advance, Wall Street will see more activity in speculation than it has known for many years. It will again be the public as a customer, and as a stock market factor of great power. And the public will be wholly on the bull side."

HOPEFUL, BUT CAUTIOUS.

In these days of enthusiastic bullishness men who advise caution are the exceptions rather than the rule. Wall Street has acquired so much confidence that it is losing sight of that conservative disposition which has been one of its characteristics for some time. There are, however, many able men who have not allowed their enthusiasm and confidence of coming improvement to blind their judgment. One of these is Mr. David Kohn, one of Wall Street's veterans and widely known as the head of the house of Kohn & Co. Mr. Kohn is confident of business improvement throughout the country, particularly in the Southwest, in which section he has connections which bring him closely in touch with real conditions there. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Kohn said:

"Stocks have gone up very easily, and we have had improvement down here in Wall Street just as every thoughtful man had predicted for some time. With the betterment in general business there came a renewed confidence in securities, and in the natural course of things stocks have advanced.

"I am inclined to think, however, that many of the higher-priced shares are now selling about as high as they should, considering their dividend rates. St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and many others of that class are plenty high enough for the dividends they pay. If these companies simply continue paying dividends at their present rates, their stocks should not be worth much more than the tape now records for them. However, there is every likelihood that the business revival will bring to these properties increased earnings and allow them to pay more upon their stocks. In that case the quotations for these shares will go very much higher. There is considerable talk of increased dividends on many stocks, and I think it quite likely that in the future we shall see many developments of that sort.

"I am a great believer in these low-priced stocks. Many of them are selling far below what they are really worth, and I look for a movement in them that will mean substantial appreciation in their value. In fact, I think the greater profits for the immediate future lie in these cheap shares. They are low, while what are known as the active speculative securities have already had their rise and are selling well up to the figures which should be representative of them.

"The reaction that we are now having may go further. But it will not matter very much if it does. After the rise we have had, we are well able to stand a two or three point decline. I do not expect to see any recessions of consequence, but I am inclined to believe that for the moment the leaders of the market are high enough.

"There is no doubt that business is improving, and there is every prospect that it will continue to do so. The adverse factors are slowly being worked out of the situation, and things generally are shaping themselves as we would have them do. I think the progress will go along steadily and that general business will continue to improve. There is, however, no reason for people to engage in a wild scramble to buy stocks; we have not seen the end of this upward movement yet, and there will still be plenty of profits on the long side. Wall Street always makes the mistake of going ahead too fast and forcing any stock market movement far beyond its logical limits. That is the way people lose their money in speculation. It is never unwise to be cautious, and conservatism is usually a profitable course."

"COPYRIGHTED."

New York Stock Exchange reform in issuing stock market quotations started out yesterday in aggressive fashion. When the day's business was over and the printed lists of the Exchange Printing Company were distributed they were all labeled as copyrighted. There were also certain typographical eccentricities in the make-up of the sheets intended to prevent their use by wicked outsiders.

One of these sheets, known as the "pink list," (which is intended especially as a ready reference digest of the day's business,) is, under its copyright indorsement, headed as follows: "Opening, highest, lowest, bid and asked prices, and complete sales for the day."

How this copyrighted record presented yesterday "complete sales for the day" is shown by the fact that over a quarter of the stocks yesterday traded in on the New York Stock Exchange were not even referred to in this list. Here are the principal omissions—under the circumstances a rather remarkable exhibit:

Stocks.	Number of Shares.	Value.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	5,460	$157,200
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	100	9,850
Consolidated Ice	1,610	66,000
Consolidated Ice pf.	516	45,400
East River Gas	600	45,600
East River Gas pf.	100	11,125
Iowa Central pf.	200	5,800
Metropolitan Traction	100	10,875
Minn. & St. Louis	200	4,050
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	740	37,700
Norfolk & Western pf.	200	5,850
Oregon Navigation pf.	200	10,800
Oregon Short Line tr. ctfs.	1,000	19,750
Oregon Short Line W. I.	760	13,500
Rio Grande Western	400	7,000
Rio Grande Western pf.	200	8,950
St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	270	10,700
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	500	23,000
Union Pacific, Denver & G.	100	200
Western Union Beef.	200	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	75
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	200	700
Total	13,765	$495,525

It was not the smallness of transactions which kept excluded any stocks in this list from what the Stock Exchange copyrights as its "complete sales for the day," because more than half a dozen of the stocks that are included are stocks in which yesterday's total transactions did not exceed 100 shares apiece. And they could hardly have been excluded because they sell at prices too low to be quoted, for this same "pink list" before it attained to the consequence of copyright, has included stocks offered at less than a single dollar a share.

A FEW MANHATTAN MYTHS.

Wall Street was treated to a variety of fairy tales yesterday regarding Manhattan Elevated affairs. All the fables were intended to boom the market value of Manhattan stock. One set of reports had it that the Metropolitan Traction has acquired a large interest in Manhattan. Another story was that Vanderbilt interests are to go into the Manhattan Directory; and still another representation was that Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia have cabled an offer to George J. Gould for all of his Manhattan stock at a price much above par.

And every one of these interesting tales was denied by Manhattan insiders. Manhattan stock was strong.

MR. VANDERBILT AND ST. PAUL.

On the Stock Exchange the report was current yesterday that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt had this week bought 25,000 shares of St. Paul Railroad stock. Verification of such report was, of course, impossible. It had been plain, however, that some exceptionally strong interest has been among the recent buyers of St. Paul. Over 40,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday, and while all the Granger shares were strong, St. Paul led the list not only in point of activity, but in strength. Wall Street is inclined to believe that before long St. Paul will be classed, as much as Northwest is, in the list of Vanderbilt properties.

PHILOSOPHY.

Speculative bears have a good many unique theories these days. A room trader sold 1,000 shares of stock short yesterday on the idea that something might happen to cause a decline and yield him a profit to-day because the date happens to be the anniversary of the assassination of President Garfield.

STANDARD OIL IN CHICAGO GAS.

Official announcement will be made next week of the plan of organization to be pursued in Chicago Gas affairs, following up the victories which have been won in the Illinois Legislature and in the Chicago City Council. In the new Board of Directors there will be names rated especially high in the financial world. Two Standard Oil magnates are mentioned as among the probable new Directors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	185	186
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	72	75
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	103	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols.	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	104	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	150
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	44	45
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	100	170
Steinway R. R. 6s, cur.	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	149	150
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14¼	14⅝
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95⅜	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	146	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	71½	73

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	222	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	254
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	75	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	111½	111½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consol, ex int.	106	107½
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110½	111½
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	71	72
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	98	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	10
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf. ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	43	45
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	322½	323½
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	153	155
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17	17½
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@48¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,903,611
Exports in same period	24,263,864
Net exports	$22,360,353
Net exports, 1896	22,361,079
Net exports, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports, 1894	58,038,195
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Barcelona sold at .04, 300 Chollar at .80, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 300 Gould and Curry at .36, 200 Hale and Norcross at .85, 1,000 Leadville at .13, 300 Mexican at .28, 100 Moulton at .25, 600 Pharmacist at .10, 200 Potosi at .45, and 400 Syndicate at .03. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 Annetta sold at .37, 1,200 Columbian Gold at .80@.82, 2,000 Miami at .27½@.27¾, 500 Gold Cliff at .17, 1,000 Golden San Juan at .20, 1,500 New Haven at .2, and 2,900 Russel at .49@55, buyer, three at .49.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 1.—There was no special feature beyond Bay State Gas, which was also active in New York. A morning paper gave a report to the effect that Mr. Addicks had applied for a receivership of the company. This caused a drop from 6½ to 5¼ in the price of the stock in Boston. Mr. Addicks denies the story, and says there is not one word of truth in it. The company is paying interest on the United Gas fives and seconds to-day. A rally was made to 5¾. Pioneer Gold was off from 5 5-16 to 4⅞, rallying to 5½. Realizing amply accounts for this reaction. The general market showed comparative quiet, but was steady. Stock Yards was up 2¼, at 104¼, a block of 2,000 shares recently purchased at par from an estate has been marketed. West End Street was up ¼, at 84¾.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	213	213¼
Boston & Lowell	..	212½
Boston & Maine	159	..
Boston & Providence	205	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102	104¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107¼	107¾
Fitchburg pf.	..	93
Old Colony	177½	178
West End	84½	84¾
West End pf.	94½	94⅞
Wisconsin Central	15⅜	15⅝
Oregon Short Line	19⅞	19½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	⅛	¾
Arnold	3⅜	3½
Atlantic	21	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	1⅛	1⅛
Boston & Montana	133	134
Butte & Boston	21¾	22
Calumet & Hecla	385	390
Centennial	7¼	7½
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	4⅝	4½
Kearsarge	18	18¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	32¼	32⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5 7-16	5½
Quincy	116	..
Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Tamarack	124½	126
Tamarack Junior	20½	21
Tecumseh	¾	1
Wolverine	10⅜	10⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	227	..
Dominion Coal	10½	11
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	147¼	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	17½	..
Mexican Telephone	.75	.85
New England Telephone	105	..
Philadelphia Company	18¾	19
United States Oil	15⅜	15½
Westinghouse Electric	..	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	50

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	¾
Merced Gold Mining	8	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19	19⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The volume of business done in the local market to-day was far below the recent average. Some scattered commission-house buying of New Jersey Traction held that stock firm, while Philadelphia and Union Traction were about steady. United Gas, Welsbach, Marsden, the Heats, and other specialties were practically unchanged and neglected. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were dull. The room traders gave all their attention to the arbitrage group—St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Reading. Bonds were dull and steady. The close was strong at near the best prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	28⅛	28½
Northern Pacific common	14	14¼
Northern Pacific pf.	40¾	41
Pennsylvania	53⅜	53⅝
Reading, t. c.	11⅞	11 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	23⅞	24
Reading 2d pf.	13 13-16	13⅞
St. Paul	83⅛	83¼
Metropolitan Traction	108½	109
Philadelphia Traction	72⅜	72⅝
Baltimore Traction	10	10¼
Union Traction	10⅝	10¾
Penn. Light, Heat & Power	14	14¼
Penn. Light, Heat & Power pf.	33½	33⅝
United Gas Improvement	73¼	73⅜
Electric Storage	21	21½
Electric Storage pf.	22½	23½
Welsbach Light	46	46½
American R. E. L.	4⅜	5
Marsden	8½	9
Reading general 4s	82	82½
Electric & People's 4s	71¾	72
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg	8⅛	8¼
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	40	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 1.—West Chicago continues active, and its friends believe it is good for a much higher figure than it commands at present. It opened to-day at 106¼, account, sold down to 105, and closed at 105⅞, with a good volume of business. Chicago City Railway went off 2 points from the opening, at 232. Lake Street "L" was a favorite, opening at 12, and touching 13½, with a close at 13. Diamond Match is creeping slowly up again. It sold to-day from 141½ to 142½, where it closed. Metropolitan Elevated was a point upward. Its 5s commanded 44½. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & C. Cattle Co.	61
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	29
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48
Chicago City Railway	231
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	142¾
Lake Street Elevated	13
International Packing Company	17
International Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	8
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	34½
New York Biscuit Company	50⅜
North Chicago Street Railroad	230
Street's W. S. C. Line	15
West Chicago Street Railroad	106¼
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	11⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha	.07	.11
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.20	.21
Best & Belcher	.42	.46
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.09	.09
Challenge Con.	.43	.43
Chollar	.78	.79
Confidence	1.10	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.22
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.34	.35
Hale & Norcross	.81	.81
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.05	.05
Keokuk Con.	.04	.05
Mexican	.33	.34
Occidental Con.	.16	.15
Ophir	.72	.71
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.40	.40
Savage	.26	.26

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 1, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	154	110	Adams Express	153	153	153	153	+1
13¾	14½	100	American Cotton Oil	14	14	14	14	— ¼
63	64	415	Am. Cotton Oil pf	63½	64	63½	64	+1
11¾	12	330	American Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
30½	31	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	.....
127⅛	127¼	32,755	American Sugar Refg.	126¾	127⅝	125⅝	127⅛	+ ⅛
107¾	108	641	Am. Sugar Refg. pf	108	108	107⅞	108	.....
77¼	77½	8,020	American Tobacco	77½	78	76½	77¼	— ¼
123	123½	470	At., T. & S. F.	122⅝	123	122	123	+ ⅜
25	25⅛	4,805	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
106	107	50	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106	106	106	+ ⅝
11⅜	11⅞	16,335	Bay State Gas	11⅜	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
28¾	29	5,300	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	28½	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
109½	110½	20	Brooklyn Union Gas	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+1
49½	50½	160	Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	.....
178	178¾	720	Chesapeake & Ohio	176½	178	176½	178	+ ¾
84	84⅜	27,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84	+ ⅜
98½	100½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
94¾	94½	30,112	Chicago Gas	94	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	83¾	43,513	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	82¾	83⅜	82¾	83⅜	+ ⅛
139¾	139⅞	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	116⅞	4,765	Chi. & Northw.	116¼	116⅞	115⅝	116⅝	+ ⅜
74⅜	75	9,946	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	74⅜	75⅛	73⅞	74⅝	+ ⅜
24½	25	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
..	..	80	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	25	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
40	..	5	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	65⅜	65⅜	64½	64½	.....
2¾	3	20	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	38	38	38	38	.....
40¾	41	1,610	Consolidated Ice	40½	41	39¼	39¼	.....
87½	89	516	Consolidated Ice pf	88	88	87½	88	+ ⅜
167	168	605	Consolidated Gas Co	166¾	167½	166¾	167	+1
110¼	110¾	1,566	Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	110⅝	109⅞	110¼	+ ¼
42¾	43½	500	Denver & R. G. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
115	117	125	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	— ½
14⅜	15	300	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	15	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
33¾	34	2,010	General Electric	33½	34¼	33½	34	.....
120	125	75	Great Northern pf	118	118	118	118	.....
97½	..	10	Illinois Central	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
35	36	200	Illinois Steel Co	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	.....
28¾	29½	200	Iowa Central pf	28¾	29	28¾	29	+1⅛
23¾	24¼	525	Laclede Gas	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
14	15	50	Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	4,632	Louisville & Nashville	51	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	14,930	Manhattan Con	89⅜	92	89⅜	91¾	+1
108⅜	109	100	Metropolitan Traction	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	+2⅜
20¼	20⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
79	81⅜	4	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	— ¼
50⅝	52	744	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	.....
13	13¼	641	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	.....
31	31⅛	3,185	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	22¼	2,724	Missouri Pacific	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	1,700	National Lead Co.	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
98½	99¼	306	National Lead Co. pf.	98¼	99¼	98¼	99¼	+ ⅝
84½	85	3,223	New Jersey Central	84	85¼	83⅜	85	.....
101⅞	102	1,550	New York Central	101¾	102	101½	102	+ ¼
173	175	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	173	173	173	.....
138¾	139¼	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	138	139	138	138	— ¼
75¾	76¼	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	75¾	76	75¾	76	— ⅛
110¾	111¾	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
98	98¼	68	N. Y., Sus. & West.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅜
9¾	9¾	1,200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
29	29½	200	Norfolk & Western pf.	27	27½	27	27½	.....
14¾	14⅜	785	Northern Pacific	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	5,942	Northern Pacific pf.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	16⅜	660	Ontario & Western	40¼	40¾	40	40⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Or. S. L. & U. N.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
54	55	100	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	760	Or. S. L. wh. iss.	54	54	54	54	— ⅝
29⅝	30	570	Pacific Mail	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
168¼	169	168	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	6,630	Reading	168¾	169¼	168¾	169¼	+ ⅜
47⅜	47⅝	400	Reading 1st pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,215	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	400	Rio Grande Western	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
44	45	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	271	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
11¼	12	34	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10½	11	10½	10½	.....
5	5¼	656	St. L. & San Fran.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
46	46½	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	— ⅛
16⅜	16¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
4	4	50	St. Louis Southw.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
64⅜	64¼	5,073	St. Paul & Omaha	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ⅛
15½	16	400	Standard Gas pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	9¼	470	Southern Pacific	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	30	1,350	Southern Railway pf.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	.....
4¼	5	101	Standard R. & T.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	25	1,783	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5	5	5	5	+1⅛
10⅜	10⅝	600	Texas Pacific	25	25	24¾	24¾	.....
6¼	6⅜	3,652	Union Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	.....
1⅞	2¼	100	U. P. Denver & Gulf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
41	45	8	United States Express	2	2	2	2	.....
59½	60	3,745	U. S. Leather pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
12¾	12⅞	110	United States Rubber	59½	60¼	59	60	+1¼
57½	59	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	5¾	100	Wabash	57¾	58	57¾	58	+1½
14⅞	15	350	Wabash pf.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
102	106	10	Wells-Fargo Express	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
8	9	200	Western Union Beef	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
84⅞	85	3,975	Western Union Tel.	84¼	85	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅝
¾	⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3½	¾	¾	¾	.....
3	5	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
Sales.		277,273						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000xl. 70½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 1,000. 84¾ 6,000. 84⅝ 10,000. 84⅝ 5,000. 84⅜ 2,000. 84¾ 15,000. 84⅜
Adjustment 4s 5,000. 50⅜ 4,000. 50¼ 15,000. 50¼ 1,000. 50¼ 5,000. 50¼ 10,000. 50¼
Austin & N W 1st 12,000xl. 82¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000. 74⅜ 5,000. 73½ 1,000. 74 1,000. 73¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 15,000. 83½ 59,000. 83¾ 10,000. 83¾ 20,000. 83⅜
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 3,000. 112⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 12,000. 98
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000xl. 110
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s, 5,000. 90
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 25,000xl. 101⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000. 77⅜ 3,000. 77⅜ 2,000. 77⅜ 10,000. 77⅜
Ches & O, R & A Div, 2d Consol 4s 6,000xl. 92
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000. 111
Chic, Rur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000. 92¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000. 102
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000. 103¾
Chic & Erie 1st 3,000. 105⅞
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 2,000. 43½
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 13,000. 117⅜
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000xl. 105⅞
Registered 5,000. 105
Chic, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s 1,000. 102½
Term Lien 7s 1,000. 102½
Chic, St L & Pad 1st 1,000. 106
C, R I & P, M & O Cons 11,000. 106
Chic & W ind G M 1,000. 132½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 3,000. 101¼
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co Certfs 7,000. 63½
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs 50,000.
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1,000xl. 87¼
Del & Hud Canal 7s 5,000. 101½
Del & Hud Albany & Susq 1st 5,000. 102
Del, So S & At 5s 1,000x. 101
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 5,000. 108⅜
Erie 1st Ext 5s 25,000. 112½
Erie 1s, Prior Bds 2,000xl. 88½
Ft Wth & D C 1st 6,000. 67
1,000. 67
2,000. 66⅞
Total sales. 67

Ft Wth & Rio Gde 1st 5,000xl. 52¼
Gal. Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000. 84½ 10,000. 84⅜
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000. 68⅜
H & Tex Cen Deb 6s 2,000. 99¾
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 1,000. 81
Int & Gt Northern 3d 7,000. 81½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 8,000xl. 115⅞
L S & Mich So 3½s 6,000. 103⅞
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000. 99
Lehigh Val Term 5s 1,000. 110
Registered 40,000. 105½
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented 3,000. 97
Lex Ax & Pav F 1st 1,000. 118½
Louisville & Nashville, Gen Mtge 6s 1,000. 116⅞
Lo, N A & Chic G M, Trust Co Certfs 2,000. 45
Lo, N A & Chic Cons, Trust Co Certfs 1,000. 69½
1,000. 94½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 20,000@20. 95⅞
5,000. 95⅝
20,000@20. 95⅞
Metropolitan Elev 2d 10,000. 105½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 2,000. 116¾
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 1,000. 107
Mil, L S & Wn 1st 5,000. 133½
Mil & St Paul, South Minn Div 1,000. 117
Southwest Div 2,000. 110¾
Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000. 103¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000. 91¾
19,000. 91
1,000. 92
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 11,000. 83½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 6,000. 62
1,000. 62
10,000. 62¾
8,000. 62¾
Missouri Pac Cons 5,000. 87½
N Y C & H 1st Reg 5,000. 117⅜
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000. 107⅝
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s 1,000xl. 102½
N Y, Sus & Wn G M 4,000. 78
Norf & W Ry Con 4s 1,000. 113
North Pac 1st 6s 1,000xl. 119½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 1,000. 65¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 1,000. 86
5,000. 86⅛
11,000. 85⅝
26,000. 85⅞
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 1,000. 101½
Oreg R R & Nav 4s 5,000. 85½
10,000. 85⅞
Ores Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certfs 5,000. 110
Oregon S L Con 5s, When Issued 1,000. 87¼
10,000. 86⅜
3,000. 86⅞
2,000. 87
Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 3,000. 85¾
10,000. 85½
4,000. 85¾
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 10,000. 111¼
Peo & Eastern 1st 4,000xl. 70
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 3,000. 110⅞
Reading Co Gen 4s 14,000xl. 82½
30,000. 82¼
14,000. 82⅜
25,000. 82
22,000. 82¼
Rio Grande Wn 1st 10,000xl. 76⅜
10,000. 76¼
15,000. 76¼
10,000. 76½
8,000. 76½
12,000. 76⅜
3,000. 77
15,000. 76¾
12,000. 77
St L & G I 2-3-4s 5,000xl. 64⅜
500. 64⅜
2,000. 64¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000. 80½
St L & S F G M 5s 8,000xl. 98¾
6,000@20. 98¾
St L & San Fran 4s 1,000xl. 68¼
St L Southwestern 1st 2,000. 68½
5,000. 68⅝
St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s, Reduced to 4½s 4,000xl. 103
3,000@20. 104⅞
5,000. 105⅛
Montana Ext 4s 4,000. 93½
San A & Ar Pass 4s 2,000xl. 88½
6,000. 88⅝
2,000. 88⅞
1,000. 89
1,000. 88⅞
15,000. 88¾
5,000. 88⅝
2,000. 88⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 9,000. 94⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000xl. 90⅜
15,000. 90⅝
5,000. 90⅝
25,000. 90⅝
5,000. 90⅝
Standard R & T 6s 1,000. 61½
5,000. 62
3,000. 61½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000. 86½
4,000. 86⅝
1,000. 86⅝
1,000. 92¾
1,000. 92¾
1,000. 92¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000. 27
10,000. 27⅜
12,000. 27½
5,000. 27⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000xl. 103⅜
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000. 100⅝
Un Pac Col Tr 6s, Gold Notes 10,000. 101½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000. 104⅜
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 6,000. 72
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000xl. 108½
Wn Ut Col Trust 5s 3,000. 107

Total sales $1,339,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	160	Manhattan	210
Broadway	220	Market & Fulton	215
Butch & Drovers	160	Mechanics'	135
Central National	160	Merchants' Ex	145
Chase National	400	Mercantile	440
Chatham	270	National Union	100
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	200
City	400	New York	230
Citizens'	180	Ninth National	160
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	120	Pacific	250
Corn Exchange	255	Park	300
Fifth Avenue	3000	Peoples'	235
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	105
Fourth National	172	Republic	100
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	160
Greenwich	165	Second National	166
Hanover	325	Shoe & Leather	425
Hudson River	175	Tradesmen's	91
Imp. & Traders'	515	Western National	110
Irving	185		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR for May—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$100,200	$92,744 Inc.	$7,456
Operating ex	49,215	.....	.....
Net earnings	50,984	.....	.....
From Jan 1—			
Gross earnings	528,097	465,531 Inc.	62,566
Operating ex	274,655	.....	.....
Net earnings	173,442	.....	.....

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE for May—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	1,584,035	1,402,014	1,555,364
Operating ex	1,152,867	1,123,091	1,082,157
Net earnings	531,168	468,923	451,207
From Jan 1—			
Gross earnings	18,711,657	18,742,224	17,728,677
Operating ex	12,685,435	12,353,691	11,188,374
Net earnings	6,026,222	6,406,903	6,540,303

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112
4s, c., 1907 xl	112⅜	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	125⅛	125½
4s, c., 1925	125⅜	125⅝
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	115
5s, c., 1904	114⅜	115
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101⅜	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	50	62
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Express	113	115
Am. T. & C.	92	94
Am. Tobacco pf	106	110
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf	27½	28½
At. & Pac.	¼	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	40	50
B. & So. Ill. pf.	2½	3½
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brunswick Co.	⅝	¾
Buff., R. & P.	..	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	20	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Canadian Pacific	64¾	65⅞
Capital Traction	54½	55
Central Pacific	9¼	10¼
Chi. & Alton pf	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	45
Chicago G. W.	3¼	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	160	165
Cleve. & Pitts	165	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. Fuel & I.	17½	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. & H. Coal, all	3½	5
Com. Cable	168	..
Consol. Coal	88	..
Del., L. & W.	156	158½
Den. & R. G.	16¾	17
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	64	..
D., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½
E. E. Ill. of Brklyn.	107	108½
Erie 1st pf.	34	37
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	45	60
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Flint & P. M.	7½	10
Ft. W. & D. M.	20	35
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
Ill. Cent.	95	96
Iowa Central	8	8½
Jollet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	5
K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14
Laclede Gas pf.	78½	82
L. E. & W. pf.	66	68¾
Lake Shore	169	170
Long Island	90	95
Mah. Coal R.	140	150
Mah. Coal R. pf.	160	170
Man. Beach	4	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	9¼	9⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	98	100

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Minn. Iron	50	52
Mobile & Ohio	20½	22¼
Morris & Essex	164	167
Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	15
National Starch	4¼	5¼
Nat. St. 1st pf.	53	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	20
New Cent. Co.	5½	7
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	33
Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Nort. & West.	11	12
North Am.	4	4⅜
Ont. Mining	6¼	7
Ore. R. & N.	19	21
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., D. & E.	¾	3
Peo. & Eastern	3	7
P., C., C. & St. L.	12¼	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47½	49½
P., Ft. W. & C.	167	174
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilver pf.	7	8
Rens. & Saratoga	179½	184
R., W. & O.	118¾	..
St. J. & G. I.	35	37⅜
St. P. & Duluth.	22	23
St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
St. P., M. & M.	118	125
St. P., M. & O. pf.	142	146
Sil. bull. certfs.	69¾	69¾
Third Avenue	149	151
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	27
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. S. Leather	7	7¼
W. Is. Central	1⅜	2
Wis. Central pf.	12½	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
14,120	Am. Sugar Refs.	127	127⅞	126⅞	127⅛
620	Am. Tobacco	77½	77⅝	76½	77⅛
350	A., T. & S. F.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
240	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
940	Bay State Gas	11¾	12¼	11¾	11⅝
8,110	Chicago Gas	94¾	94¾	92⅝	93⅜
4,530	C., R. I. & P.	74⅞	75	73⅝	74⅜
3,350	C., R. I. & Q.	83⅞	84⅛	82⅝	84⅛
15,920	C., M. & St. P.	82⅞	83½	81¾	83¼
300	C. St. P., M. & O.	69	69	69	69
1,300	Cent. of N. J.	84½	85¼	83⅝	84⅝
810	C. & N. W.	116⅜	116⅝	115⅝	116⅝
450	Gen. Electric	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
620	Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛
2,040	Manhattan	89⅝	91⅜	89⅝	90⅞
580	Mo. Pacific	19¾	20	19¾	20
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31
20	Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	N. Y. Central	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
60	Nor. Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
870	N. Pac. pf.	40¾	41	40	40¾
4,010	Reading	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
70	Southern Pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
350	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25⅜	24¾	24¾
50	Texas Pac.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
630	Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
280	U. S. Leather pf.	60	60	60	60
780	West. Union	84⅝	84⅞	84	84⅞
65,540					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
2,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
5,000	St. L. Southw. 1st	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
10,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
3,000	Wabash 2d	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
$25,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Dubois Cushion Tire Company of New York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—W. B. Richards, L. K. Merrill, Joseph Immerman.

"New York Education" of Albany, to publish school magazines and newspapers; capital, $2,500. Directors—James M. Russo, Cornelius Franklin, and Harlan French.

The Zircon Light Company of New York City, to manufacture incandescent lamps; capital, $20,000. Directors—Theodore Newton, Orlando Hastings, and David Baker of Brooklyn.

Pritchard & Hamilton Company of New York City, to manufacture umbrellas; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Pritchard and Thomas J. Hamilton of New York City, L. F. Zuenzer of Brooklyn.

The Amsdell Brewing and Malting Company of Albany; capital, $300,000. Directors—George I. Amsdell, Dora C. Amsdell, George H. Amsdell, James A. Amsdell, George Haswell, Richard Murtaugh, William S. Dyer.

The Acme Water Storage and Construction Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. H. Drummond and Henry M. Brown of New York City; B. B. Wood of Riverhead, Dr. John Nugent, Southampton; Charles Searle of Babylon.

The Delaware Palace Park Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate and maintain pleasure ground; capital, $80,000. Directors—Daniel F. Callahan, John A. Murphy, George H. Frost, Greenleaf S. Van Gorder, Maurice M. Wall, William Stokes, Frank Mitchell.

The Richmond Land Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—George J. Bauer and Thomas A. Smyth of Rochester, Henry Livingston of Lima, David Pierpont and Ellis Sayre of Allens Hill, D. Willard Beam of Honeoye, Sanford W. Abbey of Allens Hill.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROSA WEISSTOCK.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of Mrs. Rosa Weisstock, manufacturer of furs and cloaks at 639 Broadway, on an execution for $1,295, in favor of Louis Levinson on four demand notes. Very little stock was found to levy upon.

H. M. ELLENDER.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an attachment against H. M. Ellender, manufacturer of tables at 178 Suffolk Street, for $1,392 in favor of J. Francis Harvey for lumber obtained, on the ground that he had disposed of his property to the detriment of his creditors. Efforts to find him at his place of business or residence by creditors have been fruitless. The affidavit states that his wife and bookkeeper would give no information of his whereabouts. H. Brenowitz claims to be the owner of the business under a bill of sale. Mr. Ellender began business for himself in 1890, and in October last claimed a capital of $5,800.

Out of Town.

KENWOOD CYCLE COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the Hamilton-Kenwood Cycle Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., for $1,782 in favor of Walter R. Barrick. It was served on a bicycle dealer here.

BROOKLYN BISCUIT COMPANY.—An attachment has been granted against the Brooklyn Biscuit Company for $13,224 in favor of John L. Ludenbach, by Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court, Kings County. The works were closed down about two weeks ago, and it was said then that the company was going out of business. It was incorporated in August, 1894, under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $245,000.

ALBERT DE CERNEA & COMPANY.—Judgments amounting to nearly $30,000 have been entered against Albert De Cernea & Company, wholesale dealers in paper on Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Executions were issued on the confessed judgments, and the Sheriff taking possession of the property. Counsel for the firm says that the confessed judgments are for borrowed money. The failure was caused by the firm's inability to make collections.

BEDFORD STONE MILLS COMPANY.—Alva B. Tresslar has been appointed receiver for the Bedford Stone Mill Company of Bedford, Ind. The company owes a large amount of money, and the application for a receiver was made in behalf of the creditors. The complaint alleges that the company is about to become insolvent and that a large mortgage is about to be foreclosed, which will leave the general creditors unprovided for. The plant is a valuable one, and it is thought that it will again be in operation.

Another Louisville Failure.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The Globe Building and Loan Association went to the wall this afternoon, finding itself unable to carry on business under the State law as construed by the Appellate Court. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $400,000 each. L. O. Cox

UP AT THE STATE CAMP

Sufferings of a Party on a Mismanaged Excursion Relieved at the Bayonet's Point.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUFFER

Good Work of the Men at Drill Despite the Heat—Pretty Girls in Camp—Attempt to Haul Down the Seventh's Flag.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Peekskill, July 1.—The spectacle of soldiers at the point of the bayonet compelling an excursion barge Captain to give drinking water to hundreds of excursionists, was one of the episodes of the Company G excursion late last night. Further, a detail a fourteen men was put on board the boat, and rode to New York, to see that the passengers were not further abused. Capt. Dyer of Company G said to-night:

"When I decided to have an excursion, I received a request from a man who has an office in lower Broadway to be allowed to furnish the barge. He showed me pictures of barges and said they were fitted up with every convenience and were generously supplied with life preservers. He told me that liquor was sold, but not in such manner as to be objectionable. He agreed to supply an ocean going tug of the Luckenbach type, which would make the trip in three or four hours.

"The barge proved utterly unfit for the passengers, and no life preservers were in sight. Everything was run in aid of the bar, and the tug was unable to make even fair headway against the tide. The excursion left New York at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and did not reach here until 5 o'clock.

Cool Drinks at the Bar Only.

"Going back it was worse. The water butts had been filled with warm water, and all protests were met with the remark that no ice was aboard, and cool drinks were obtainable at the bar. This occurred before the tug started, and when the storm of protest arose, I sent a detail of men aboard and compelled the Captain to put ice in the coolers for the benefit of women and children. The plan of the Captain seemed to be to delay as much as possible. At 9:30 I put a detail of fourteen men aboard and compelled the tugboat to start. It did start, and soon got aground. After many other vicissitudes, it reached Thirty-fourth Street at 4 o'clock this morning. When I return to the city I intend to see if I cannot have the Captain of the barge punished."

Drill this morning was changed from battalion to regimental, and was under direction of Col. Butt. For two hours under the broiling sun the men went through the manual of arms and regimental manoeuvres. The result was gratifying to the officers. Col. Chauncey and Majors Jarvis and Ridabock of the Eighth Regiment, who are visiting in camp, were outspoken in their praise of the efficiency and discipline of the men. Col. Bates, Major Burbank, and Capt. Harding, the regular army officers, who are stationed here, were also liberal with praise.

Girls Overrun the Camp.

Company D's excursion arrived here shortly after dinner to-day on the Tolchester, and ever since the camp has been overrun with pretty girls and their soldier escorts. Every detail has been explained to them. They enjoyed hugely, even if they did not understand, the splendid efficiency of Company C's exhibition drill this afternoon under command of Capt. Seiter. The quiet group of regular army officers and the regimental officers understood it, however, and when it was finished some one in the group remarked: "That is as fine volley firing as I ever heard."

Despite the broiling heat, the company went through the entire bayonet drill, the manual of arms, and then began firing, by squad, section, platoon, company, and in skirmishers. They finished their drill with a double movement the entire length of the parade ground.

The flag-raising ambition has taken possession of Company I, and to-morrow morning Privates Wagner, Lynn, and Francis will start for a weary climb up old Dunderberg to take down the Seventh Regiment flag, put up there last week, and put in its place the Company I flag.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will return to-morrow and assume command of the camp, relieving Col. Butt.

Capt. Charles A. Smylie, who was detailed as Officer of the Guard to-day, was relieved this morning, and Capt. Thomas Denny detailed in his stead. Capt. Smylie's First Lieutenant, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, was called suddenly to New York on business.

Lieut. Col. Leonard commanded at dress parade this evening. The detail for to-morrow is: Officer of the Day—Lieut. Gustav R. Byer; Officer of the Guard—Lieut. William E. Downs, Company E; Supernumerary Officer of the Guard—Second Lieut. C. Gresham, Company D, Tenth Battalion.

BENHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Dr. Townsend, at Batavia, Tells of the Autopsy, and Says the Wife Died from Unnatural Causes.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 1.—When the trial of Howard C. Benham, for the murder of his wife, was resumed to-day, Leo Wells of Akron testified that Benham went to his hotel last November with a young woman and engaged a room.

Dr. M. W. Townsend testified that Mrs. Benham received a serious internal injury when her child was born, from which she did not recover. At the autopsy the heart was not in a normal condition. He found an abscess and an abnormal condition of some of the organs. Blood flowed freely when the brain was opened, which he thought was remarkable. A striking odor also appeared.

Mr. Kenefick asked: "What do you say as to whether the woman died of natural causes?"

"She did not."

"What was indicated as the cause of death?"

"Poisoning."

"What kind of poison?"

"Prussic acid," was the reply.

The cross-examination immediately took up the point concerning the serious injury that was suffered by Mrs. Benham at the time of the birth of her child.

It was shown that Mrs. Benham never recovered, and up to the time of her death was in a distressed and abnormal condition physically, and that Dr. Townsend had arranged to perform an operation upon her about the time of her death.

When court adjourned Dr. Townsend was still on the stand. All the afternoon he had been cross-examined by Dr. A. B. Richmond of Meadville, Penn., medical expert, and lawyer for the defense. The impression seemed to be that the case of the prosecution had rather been strengthened by the rigid cross-examination of Dr. Townsend.

SASH AND DOOR TRUST FAILS.

Illinois Concern with $1,000,000 Capital Afraid of Conspiracy Laws.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 1.—The Western Door Company, which promised to embrace the prominent sash, door, and blind factories of the Mississippi Valley, and for which articles of incorporation were filed at Springfield last week, has collapsed. The company, which represented the consolidation of seven lumber manufacturing industries, had been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, all of which had been subscribed. The plan was severely criticised by the public as another gigantic trust.

The manufacturers say they were accused of conspiring to reduce the wages of their workmen and advance prices.

The result was that one by one the leading members of the combine withdrew, and hence the collapse.

Shoots a Playmate and Vallsted.

WALSTON SPA, July 1.—Fourteen-year-old Louis Robbins was playing with Henry Bush, eleven years old, yesterday, when Bush took up a .32-calibre rifle, and, pointing it at Robbins, pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Robbins's chest. He is expected to recover. Bush did not think it was loaded.

ENDICOTT DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Wadsworth Denies the Charges of Mrs. Endicott—Mr. Wadsworth Not Estranged from His Wife.

NEWARK, July 1.—Mrs. Carrie Wadsworth resumed the stand this morning when the suit of Mrs. G. W. Endicott for a divorce from her husband, Dr. E. W. Endicott of Plainfield, was resumed before Vice-Chancellor Stevens. She was on the stand all day yesterday denying in detail the charges made against her by Mrs. Endicott. She continued the denials to-day.

She denied ever having kissed Dr. Endicott. She never loaned him a book known as "Wilhelm Meister." Mrs. Endicott never returned to her a copy of the book "Jane Eyre." In an interview she had with Mrs. Endicott the latter had expressed a wonder if any of the women Dr. Endicott had to visit in his practice were apt to want to flirt with him. Mrs. Wadsworth also said there were certain women whom her mother did not want the doctor to visit. In the opinion of the witness Mrs. Endicott was a suspicious woman, and she asserted that Mrs. Endicott used to examine the pockets and trunks of her domestics at intervals.

Mr. McCarter, for the plaintiff, then took the witness in hand. He questioned her as to her relations with the doctor who was her family physician before Dr. Endicott. She said she had never gone riding with him nor had she written to him from Summer resorts. Dr. Endicott was four years younger than she. In response to a question she said she was forty-eight years old. She said she did not know that she had been a social leader in Plainfield before she moved to New York. Mrs. Endicott often visited at her house, but did not move in the same social circle as she.

Questioned as to what she meant by "savoir faire," in which during her direct testimony she said Mrs. Endicott was lacking, she said she meant culture and polish in manners and deportment. Asked if she possessed "savoir faire," she replied: "I was well bred."

As to the visits made to her by Dr. Endicott as a result of advice given her by a prominent New York physician, she said they might have been in the Winter of 1885-86 instead of that of 1886-87. She might have been mistaken as to the year. She had corresponded with Dr. Endicott, but her letters were always of a professional nature. She did not know if she had all of the physician's letters to her, as when she was leaving Plainfield to go to New York to live she destroyed many letters.

She testified that she did all she could to make up for the social deficiencies of the doctor's wife. She had once driven from Plainfield to Westfield with Dr. Endicott alone. She made the trip at the suggestion of her husband. Two bills paid Dr. Endicott for services were introduced and identified by the witness.

Relative to the visit at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York, Mrs. Wadsworth's memory was not good, but she asserted that her children were in the room with her all the time.

Mrs. Wadsworth was instructed to bring to court all the letters in any way bearing on the case.

Mr. Wadsworth, the husband of the preceding witness, took the stand and testified to the fact that his wife informed him of the calls made by Dr. Endicott. He had paid numerous bills for the doctor's professional services. He knew that when away his wife corresponded with Dr. Endicott on professional matters. He had suggested the title of the doctor and Mrs. Wadsworth to Westfield. The witness was a tennis player and on the day in question was engaged in a game there. He testified that there had never been a particle of estrangement between himself and wife, and said his wife was very affectionate.

D'ARREST'S COMET SEEN.

Periodical Body Seen by Perrine at Lick Observatory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 1.—A dispatch received at Harvard College Observatory from Lick Observatory announces the discovery of d'Arrest's periodical comet by Perrine, an assistant at Lick. The discovery position is as follows: June 28, 9.767, Greenwich mean time; right ascension 2 degrees 1 minute 24 seconds; declination, north, 6 degrees 13 minutes 31 seconds.

WARSHIP OMAHA LOOTED.

Machinery and Fixtures Taken Out of the Vessel at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The old war vessel Omaha, which has been condemned by the Government and is at present doing duty as a quarantine hulk, has been systematically looted of all the machinery and metal fixtures.

One of the thieves has been captured, and he has made a confession that the watchman of the old steamer was his confederate. The man under arrest gave the name of J. B. Frick, but has since said that it is an alias.

OHIO RIOT LAW INVALID.

Counties Not Liable for Personal Injuries Inflicted by Mobs.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—Judge T. K. Dissette of the Common Pleas Court to-day decided the Smith lynch law invalid. The law, more properly speaking, is a riot law permitting persons injured in riots to recover from the county. It went before the courts in the form of a damage suit brought by J. W. Caldwell against the county, to recover damages for injury received at the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company's strike.

The court did not hold the law making counties and municipalties liable for property destroyed by mobs unconstitutional. It held that the Legislature had the right to enact laws to protect both persons and property, but that the conviction and punishment of the offenders should be a bar to the recovery of damages.

The provision of the law fixing damages absolutely at $500 for slight injuries and $1,000 for serious injuries inflicted by a mob was held to be a serious defect. The court held that two or three persons may constitute a mob, and that the law opened up the way to innumerable damage suits against the county. Moreover, it placed the damages beyond the jurisdiction of a jury, and the amount of damages would likely be altogether out of proportion to the injuries inflicted. The law was therefore decreed unconstitutional.

SCHOOL TEACHER WEDS A NEGRO

Miss Constance Mackenzie Married to John S. Durham, ex-Minister to Haiti, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The marriage of Miss Constance Mackenzie, a white woman, daughter of Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, who, until her resignation yesterday, was Director of the Porter School Kindergarten, to John S. Durham, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the first colored men to be graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, took place this afternoon at the bride's home, West Philadelphia.

It was a quiet home wedding, and none but the immediate relatives of both families of the contracting parties were present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. McVickar, rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He was assisted by the Rev. H. L. Phillips, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Crucifixion.

After the ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. Durham went to the home of the bridegroom and witnessed the marriage of his sister to W. M. Randolph, a colored lawyer of Pittsburg. Later the newly married pair left here for Milwaukee, where they will attend the convention of the National Educational Convention. Mr. Durham succeeded the late Frederick Douglass as Minister to Haiti. The bride has been for years prominent in educational work. Her father was distinguished as an author and critic.

Millionaire Singer's Body Exhumed.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The body of the late Horace M. Singer, the millionaire, who died at Pasadena, Cal., in December, was exhumed to-day at Lockport, and the stomach sent to a Chicago chemist for examination. This action was taken by Mr. Singer's son, who believes his father's death to have been due to poison. H. M. Singer was a quarryman, with an estate of some $2,000,000. He resided in Chicago, and was for years identified with all the great building enterprises of the city.

FIVE INDIANS DIE OF POISON.

Trouble Feared in Minnesota Over Deaths Resulting from Alcoholic Preparations.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 1.—Five Indians, including Chief Wee Sug, are dead at Malone's Point, on Millelacs Lake, and several others are expected to die, as the result of drinking painkiller, hair oil, and other preparations containing alcohol. The Indian payment has been going on there, and the redskins gorged themselves with this stuff, which was bought from Malone's trading post.

Indian riders are scouring every part of the reservation to bring them together at the point, and serious trouble may result, as the redskins think Malone is to blame for the deaths, and if whisky can be gotten there is no telling what will happen. Parties just home from the point say the excitement runs high.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate Considers the Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate held a meeting to-day and considered the anti-scalping bill, but owing to the absence of several members of the committee, no vote was reached. It is probable that owing to the near approach of adjournment no further effort will be made to get the bill reported, as it is believed that no action could be had at this session. It is also probable that there will not be another meeting of the committee this session, and that the pooling bill will also go over.

Fast Mail Systems in the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—The Santa Fé's new fast mail service to the Southwest was successfully begun at 3 o'clock this morning. The train, aside from the great service it will give to commercial interests and travelers, will also deliver the mail, including the morning papers of Kansas City, all along the line, laying them down from three to six hours earlier than heretofore. This means, of course, that Southwestern points will be in closer touch with the whole country. The Washington Post Office Department has ordered a midnight collection of mail here, the first in the history of Kansas City, and this mail, together with late mails from the East and North, will hereafter go West on the new train.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—A fast mail service to Mexico has been arranged and probably will be accomplished fact by July 4. It will go from St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain line. Trains that now reach Galveston at 3:10 P. M., under the new schedule will make that city at 1 P. M. San Antonio will be reached at 3 P. M.; the present schedule is 7:15 P. M.

North Carolina Railway.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., July 1.—The decree in the case of the Southern Railway vs. the North Carolina Railway by Judge Simonton has been filed here. To the three questions: "First, as to whether the North Carolina Railroad would lease; second, was the lease executed in conformity with the requirements of the charter; third, was the lease executed bona fide, without fraud and malpractice," Judge Simonton answers: First, the North Carolina Railroad had the right to lease. Second, the lease was executed in conformity with the requirements of the charter. Third, as to whether there was fraud, the question is referred to Kerr Craig, as special master, to take testimony and report.

California Transfers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The 240 miles of track extending from Mojave to The Needles became at midnight part and parcel of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of the Santa Fé system. At the same time the strip of road running from Benson to Guayamas was transferred to the Southern Pacific in accordance with previous arrangements. All the officers and employes now in the service of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will continue to perform their duties until otherwise ordered.

Concord and Montreal Fours.

CONCORD, N. H., July 1.—Bids were opened to-day for the issue of $850,000 Concord and Montreal Railroad Company 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due June, 1920. These bonds were issued to meet the claim of the Boston and Maine road for money advanced to pay the judgment against the Concord and Montreal road in favor of the Manchester and Lawrence. R. C. Stanwood & Co. of Boston bid 1.02719, and the entire issue was awarded to them.

To Limit Procedure Against Roads.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Teller has introduced a bill providing "that a suit in equity for foreclosure of mortgage or for enforcing any lien upon or against a railroad or other line of transportation extending into or through two or more districts or circuits of the United States shall be brought only in that district where the greater part of the property subject to such mortgage or lien shall be. In estimating the quantum of property subject to such mortgage or lien, the greater mileage, excluding leased lines, shall be taken to be the greater part."

Sale of Lake Shore Bonds.

Wall Street was much interested yesterday in the sale of $4,000,000 of new 3½ per cent. Lake Shore bonds, whether they would be fully subscribed or over-subscribed. It had been announced that the books would be opened at the offices of Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street, at 10 o'clock, and closed at 3. The books were closed at 1:45, and Messrs. Speyer & Co. announced that the bonds had then been fully subscribed.

INDIANA FAMILY STRICKEN.

Mother and Three Children Succumb, Probably to Poison.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 1.—The vicinity of Belmont, Brown County, fourteen miles east of here, is greatly excited over the extermination of the family of John Stephens. The mother and five children were taken suddenly ill Monday afternoon. That night the infant died; Tuesday morning the little four-year-old boy died. This morning the mother died; an hour later the six-year-old boy died. Two little girls are all that are left of the family, and they are dangerously ill. The general suspicion is they were poisoned.

ARREST FOR HOFFMAN'S MURDER

Theodore Figel Again in Custody in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Theodore Figel is again in prison, charged with the murder of Isaac Hoffman. He was bookkeeper for Hoffman, Rothschild & Co. Figel reported to Chief of Police Lees yesterday, and after being closeted with him twenty minutes was locked up on six charges, namely: One of murder, two of forgery, and three of embezzlement. The murder complaint was sworn out by Henry Hoffman, brother of Isaac Hoffman.

St. Louis Heiress Takes the Veil.

SAN DIEGO, July 1.—At 9 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city, Miss Katherine Moser entered her novitiate as a member of the Order of Sisters of Mercy of the Roman Catholic Church. The young lady who thus renounces the world is twenty-six years of age, and is handsome, accomplished, and an heiress. Her father, who has resided here for some time, is Lee Moser, owner of large property interests in St. Louis, and worth $1,000,000. Katherine is his only child, and he was strongly opposed to her action. She was formerly a society belle of St. Louis.

The Yantic Leaves the Navy at Boston

BOSTON, July 1.—The Yantic is no longer a part of the navy of the United States. At exactly 2 minutes past 2 to-day the final orders of the Navy Department were carried out. The officers and crew assembled on deck and Commander Miller read the orders that made the vessel no longer a part of the navy. The flag was then hauled down and the crew dismissed. Many of the crew of the Yantic are now on the receiving ship Wabash, while some have been transferred to the Marblehead. The officers have not yet received their orders.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—No Business in the Auction Room.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Henry E. Woodward, to James Livingston, the eight-story apartment house, Orienta, 153 and 155 East Seventy-second Street, 40 by 100. In part payment, Mr. Livingston gives the three three-story and basement dwellings, 520, 522, and 524 West One Hunderd and Fortith Street, each 20 by 100.11. The total amount involved in the transaction is reported at $175,000.

John T. Williams has sold to John Hanan, for $175,000, the seven-story brick business building, southeast corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth Streets, 63.9 by 91.1.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has sold to F. W. Hansing, for about $18,000, the three-story brick and stone dwelling, 472 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Thomas S. Brennan has sold for Gordon Brothers, builders, to E. M. Mott, the five-story flat, with stores, 464 Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 88.8 by 100.

Arthur R. Parsons and R. Wilmarth Appleton have sold for James J. Coogan, to Robert W. Lyle, the American-basement dwelling, 250 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.11. In exchange, the buyer gives a residence at East Orange, N. J.

The former residence of Collis P. Huntington, at the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, which has been on the market for some time, has been leased for three years to Mrs. Anne Crawford. The property consists of a four-story brownstone double house, 50 by 60, on a plot 50 by 80. The annual rental is said to be about $8,000.

The two auctions scheduled for yesterday were both adjourned.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 25 to 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 75 by 100.5, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $1,213, subject to other mortgages for $100,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, M. C. Brown, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 17 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,812.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeck, referee, 576 West End Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, runs south 17, by east 43.7 by southeast 9.11 by east 17.3 by north 13 by west 73.6 by north 5.2 by northwest 4.9 by west 10.11 by north 5.9 by west 32, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,694; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Notman, referee, Lots 1 to 105 and 125 to 137, on map of Givan Homestead, Westchester. Due on judgment, $82,580.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 3,080 Third Avenue, for a one-story brick coal house, 27.4 by 30; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 587 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, south side, 27.7 feet east of Commonwealth Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 50; S. Rydell of 127 Alexander Avenue, owner; Andrew Olsen, architect; cost, $5,000.

Windover Avenue, southeast corner of Webster Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 22.6 by 60; John Eichler Brewing Company of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Country Club Grounds, 1,800 feet from Eastern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling 59 by 62.6; A. Duncan Marshal of Pelham Bay, owner; Joseph H. Hart of 33 East Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 200 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Robert J. Hogust of 9 Mercer Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 806 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 127 and 129 Columbus Avenue, to a two-story brick building, bakery, and restaurant; Albert Cram of Stamford, Conn., owner; Julius Munzwit of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 119 Baxter Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Pagano and G. Tasso, owners; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $525.

No. 542 East Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; George N. Kanonbley of 35 Columbia Street, owner; William Graul of 3,160 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 337 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. M. Basarlo of 337 West Thirty-second Street, owner; L. Thorward of Bible House, architect.

No. 1,231 Broadway, to a four-story brick flat, with store; Raymond Howes, premises, lessee; F. Jacobsen of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 202 and 204 East Seventy-eighth Street, to two four-story brick tenements; Robert J. Hoguet of 9 Mercer Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 806 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

Third Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick flat, with store; K. Wetzel of 3,591 Third Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Melrose Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a one, two, and three story frame dwelling, with store; Henry Kruse of 622 Melrose Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger of 892 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $880.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—[Commissioners' offices are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.] Walton Avenue, from Webster Avenue to Marion Avenue, July 26, 11 A. M.; Kelly Street, from Prospect Avenue to Intervale Avenue, July 26, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue, July 26, 11 A. M.; Walton Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road, July 22, 10 A. M.; Manida Street, from Garrison Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the East River, July 20, 12 noon; Clay Avenue, from Park Avenue to Webster Avenue, July 20, 10 A. M.; Clifford Place, from Jerome Avenue to Walton Avenue, July 14, 10 A. M.; Creston Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Minerva Place, July 14, 3 P. M.; Third Avenue, from a point 223.91 feet northerly of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, July 13, 2 P. M.; Fairmount Place, from Trofona Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, July 13, 10 A. M.; Macomb's Road, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue, July 15, 10 A. M.; Devoe Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to Anderson Avenue, July 14, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, from Jerome to Webster Avenue, July 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, from Elton Avenue to Mott Avenue, July 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Weeks Street to the Grand Boulevard, July 16, 10 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,496, 22.11x100x22.1x 100; John Cussen and wife to Louis Schlaefer 1

AMUNSON AV, n w corner of Nelson Av, 100x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Pauline Fosheim 900

AVENUE D, n e corner of 4th St, 24x 90.11x24x90.8; John Strong and wife to A. J. Dworsky 1

BLEECKER ST., 10 to 14, and 304 Elizabeth St; Louise L. Williams to John T. Williams $100

BLEECKER ST, 10 to 14, and 304 Elizabeth St; John T. Williams and wife to Herbert W. Hanan 100

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 163d St, 100.11x107; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Eliza J. Smith 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x 60; Julia Casper to Manuel Oppenheim. 1

CLINTON ST, 64, 25x100; Abraham Stein and wife to Harris Levy 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Martin D. Fink 5,100

ELIZABETH ST, e s, Lot 42, map of Edward Livingston property, 20x87.9; Annie Cray to William J. Hanly and another. 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84 ft s of 91st St, 16.7x88.3; Miron J. Rockwell to Louise Rockwell 1

LISPENARD ST, s s, 149.5 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x90.4x48.8x87.8; Eliza J. Smith to Adolph J. H. Meyer 1

LOT 35, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead; Jules Schroeder and wife to William Thatcher 1

MADISON AV, w s, w corner of 115th St, 50x75; Herman Wronkow and wife to Frederic Canard 1

MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x 100; Ellen Bannister to Alice M. Mullen. 4,750

NELSON AV, n e corner of Seton Av, 25x 100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Finn Fosheim 500

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Annie Anderson 700

WASHINGTON ST, 21, and 20 Greenwich St; Benigno S. Suarez and others to Andrew J. Doyle 37,000

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Pilippina Gommell to Julius Dreyfus 20,000

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 20,000

6TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 90.10; John Delahunty, referee, to Adolph Newman 24,150

7TH AV, 2,434, 19.10x75; Bridget Hogan to Hatch & Wickes 1

19TH ST, 137 West, 20.5x92; Michael M. Forrest and wife to Robert Lipold 25,000

41ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 45x98; Joseph C. Kerton to Catharine Garr 1

61ST ST, 340 East, 28x100.5; George C. Grant and wife to Egbert Sharp 1

85TH ST, 156 West, 25x irregular; Sabra A. Deshon and another to Henry L. Boughton 1

91ST ST, 262 West, 18x100.8; James A. Frame and wife to Herman C. Strobel .. 100

104TH ST, s s, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 84.6x100.11xirregular; John T. Beckett to Frances S. Marden 100

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 116.8x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., and others to William Cumming 1

104TH ST, s s, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11xirregular; Frances S. Marden and husband to Lawrence Buckley 19,000

116TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Patrick Gallagher and wife to Andrew J. Bilhoefer 14,300

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 200x100.11; Paul Euell and wife to J. A. Townsend 1

120TH ST, 118 and 120 East; John F. Ismay and wife to Ann Collins 52,000

130TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av, 30x 99.11; Henry Schmidt and others to Annie Harrison, exchange and 1

130TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Annie Harrison and another to Henry Schmidt and another ..... exchange

147TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; William J. Nicks to William Bohn 19,500

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; Joseph W. Kay and wife to A. A. Bibby 6,500

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Weber-Wheelock Company to Nelson D. Stillwell 7,000

184TH ST, n e s, 78.9 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 34.6x71.6x25x94.4; Edward A. Isaacs and wife to Herman Wasserman .. 1

Recorded Leases.

McGOWAN, Hannah, and another to Union Railway Company of New York City; 125th St, s s, 64.11 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 24.11, 9 years 11 months $1,000

PELLEW, Henry E., to the Meyer Sniffen Company, Limited; 48 Cliff St, 3 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BETJEMAN, John C., and wife to Charles A. Sherman; 510 East 87th St, 1 year... $2,000

BOHN, William, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 147th St, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 1,000

BOUGHTON, Henry M., to S. A. Deshon; 156 West 85th St, 2 years 5,500

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Francis S. Marden; s s of 144th St, 404.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two assignees) 41,000

CALLANAN, Lawrence J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 68 and 70 West 11th St, 3 years 35,000

COHEN, Gabriel, and wife to Robert Murray, trustee of Abram Beckman; s s of Orchard St, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 18,000

COLLINS, Ann, to Joseph F. Ismay; 118 and 120 East 120th St, 2 years, (two mortgages) 4,500

CUMMING, William, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, and 5 adjoining lots, 5 years, (nine mortgages) 125,000

CURRY, Edmond J., and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees of Augustus Zerega; n s of 3d St, 135.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 23,000

DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 54 to 62 West 125th St, 3 years 180,000

DWORSKY, Abraham J., to John Young; n e corner of Avenue D and 4th St, 1 year 15,500

DOYLE, Andrew J., to Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors, &c., of Antonia C. de Sancho; s s of Morris St, 3 years 16,100

DOYLE, Andrew J., to Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors, &c., of Antonia C. de Sancho; e s of Washington St, 244.7 ft s of Morris St, 3 years 9,800

DREYFUS, Julius, to Philippina Gommel; 75 East 4th St, 3 years 17,000

ENGEL, Max B., and wife to Abial H. Hawkins and others, trustees of Charles P. Hawkins; 102 Allen St, 3 years 3,500

ERREGER, George C., and wife to Henry Knobloch and wife; s s of 84th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 3,000

FINK, Martin D., to Sophie Fensterer; s of Crotona Av, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 years 3,000

FOLZ, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank; n corner of Brook Av and East 148th St, 1 years 17,500

FOLZ, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft n of East 148th St, 75x100, 1 year, (three mortgages) 37,500

FOLZ, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 95 ft e of Brook Av, and adjoining plot, 1 year, (two mortgages) 25,000

FOSHEIM, Finn, to Land Company C of Edenwald; n e corner of Nelson and Seton Avs, 1 year 75

FOSHEIM, Finn, to Land Company C of Edenwald; n w corner of Amundson and Nelson Avs, 2 years 450

FRIEDMAN, Wolf, and wife to Morris and Henry Kahn; w s of Allen St, 31, 2 years 1,000

GROELING, George, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 411 and 413 East 115th St, 1 year 12,000

HARRIS, Clinton S., and wife to William D. Paris, trustee; 918 Cauldwell Av, 3 years 2,500

HARRISON, Annie, and husband to Jenny Guidet; s s of 180th St, 91.10 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 15,000

KHOURI, Assad G., and wife to James W. McElhinney; s s of Tremont Av, 175.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 2 years 1,000

LARKIN, John, and wife to Jennie Rheims w s of West End Av, 42.2 ft n of 82d St, 5 years 15,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., and wife to John S. Lyle; w s of Amsterdam Av, 80.11 ft n of 106th St, 5 years 60,000

LEDERLE, Sophia, to Daniel M. Griffen, executor, &c., of Joseph C. Griffen; n s of 10th St, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years ... 4,000

LIPOLD, Robert, and wife to James M. Wentz; 187 West 58th St, demand 28,500

LIPOLD, Robert, to Michael M. Forrest; 137 West 19th St, 1 year 3,000

McBIRNEY, Joseph L., and wife to Benjamin Blumenthal and another; 41 West 36th St, 5 years 25,000

McCORMICK, Theresa G., to Charles Regnault; s s of 134th St, 400.6 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 500

MULLEN, Alice M., to Ellen Bannister; e s of Mott Av, 75 ft n of 144th St, 3 years 4,250

NEWMAN, Adolph, and wife to Ida S. Willmerding; s s of 6th St, 130 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years 19,000

PURRINGTON, George, and wife to Morris Steinhardt; s s of 115th St, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 3½ year 20,000

ROACH, Hibbert B., and wife to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Tinton Av, 60 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 4,000

ROACH, Hibbert B., and wife to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Tinton Av, 80 ft s of 166th St, 3 years 4,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Lily W. Beresford, and others, trustees, &c.; s e corner of 7th Av and 134th St, 5 years 35,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Julie E. Chaffanjon; s s of Elmwood Place, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 3 years 5,000

SCHWEITZER, Isidore, and wife to Benton S. Benziger; 244 Monroe St, 5 years 21,000

SCHWEITZER, Isidore, and wife to Jacob Klingenstein; 244 Monroe St, installments 2,500

SMITH, Eliza J., to William McKinny; s s of Lispenard St, 140.5

CLAN-NA-GAELS TO TEST A LAW.

Guards Will Wear Militia Uniforms in Chicago on July 22.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Clan-na-Gael Guards have decided to test the new State law against uniformed and armed independent societies. Major James J. O'Reilly and his men will turn out July 22, to participate in the unveiling of the Logan Statue. Bondsmen will march close to these independents of citizen soldiery when they parade.

There will be roses in the black mouths of their rifles, and it is said the defiance will be accepted. If no one else causes their arrest, a member of another independent military company will swear out warrants against them, in order to bring the law into court.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, First Cavalry, is extended one month.

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 1, is granted Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, having served more than forty years in the army, is retired from active service at his own request.

Major James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of the 12-inch disappearing carriages.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieut. Thomas Conolly, First Infantry.

The resignation by Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as Lieutenant of Cavalry (Third Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect June 28.

Navy.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap is detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. A. W. Grant is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Helena.

Ensign E. Moale is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Helena.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Leys is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Helena.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Helena.

Ensign C. Davis is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Helena.

Chief Engineer F. H. Eldridge is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Helena.

Ensign H. G. McFarland is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Helena.

Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Helena.

Acting Carpenter R. J. Sullivan is detached from the Puritan and has six months' sick leave.

Commander W. T. Swinburne is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Helena.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentration Attention in Mind a Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 56th year. Beautiful. Healthful. 16 teachers. 12 courses. $200 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 32d year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. Chas. De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy communion, 11.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45.
The rector will preach at both services.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. 111 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; city or country; good city references. 120 West 20th St., third bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook, understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow, w.d. (35), as cook or housekeeper; best references; city or country. Janitor, 713 Columbus Av., 95th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; country in Summer; best references. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class cook; city reference from last place. 172 West 65th St.; bell to left.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best of reference from last place. J. M., 999 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl; city reference. 123 West 60th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by day or week; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 207 East 80th St., third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker and seamstress; will go to the country at reduced terms by week or month. Hulh, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker to go to country for the Summer; first-class cutter and fitter; first-class work; evening dresses; latest style. 108 West 47th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. B., 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 718 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; excellent references. Call, two days, 231 East 54th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid. Call at last employer's Thursday and till Saturday, 126 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended, strictly sober, reliable, neat, intelligent man; thoroughly familiar with first-class butler's duties, which references will certify; lived four years with one employer. N., Box 26, 449 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; age 38; height 5 feet 9 inches; lived with the best of families; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and chambermaid; Protestant; city or country; first-class references. P. A., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent, reliable man; experienced driver; understands care fine horses, harness, carriages, &c.; first-class references; city or country; last employer can be seen. 1,030 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Five years' city reference for careful driver; temperate, willing and obliging; married; no family; age, 30. W. C., 253 Broadway, London Harness Company.

Grooms.

GROOM.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to secure a situation for an excellent groom, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Apply by letter to "Groom," care of F. R. Newbold, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By a neat-looking colored man as groom or second man; good references from present employer. Price, 166 East 68th St., care J. J. O'Donahue's private stable.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—By experienced English male nurse as companion to invalid gentleman; 13 years' experience. Knight, 93 Eckford St., Greenpoint.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent kitchenmaid, to go to the country; city references required. Apply before 11, July 2, at 576 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., daily, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any Hudson River or West Shore Train up to midnight of day of issue.
Excursions by this Line, enabling parties to spend the
FOURTH OF JULY
at points on the Hudson River.
Grand Independence Day Excursion July 5 on above time table.

Eight-Oared Intercollegiate Boat Race
BETWEEN
Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania
ON THE FAMOUS
HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE—UNIVERSITY RACE,
FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.
The only direct way to reach the course and OBSERVATION TRAIN IS via the
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Excursion tickets.....$1.50
Observation train tickets..... 2.00
Trains leave New York as follows:
Foot of Franklin St., 11:20 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Foot of West 42d St., 11:35 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., arriving at Highland in ample time to witness the start of the race. Tickets for the Observation Train can be had at West Shore Ticket Offices, 363 Broadway, (corner Franklin St.,) and 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

NIAGARA FALLS

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION **$8** FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going Saturday, July 3, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before July 5, 1897.
Trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

CONTINUOUS PANORAMA.
MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND VALLEYS.
NIAGARA FALLS.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
SATURDAY, July 3d.
$8.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $8.00
Tickets good returning on any train except BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS, up to and including July 5th.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 2:00, 5:30, and 9:00 P. M.; W. 23d St. (Penn. R. R.) 10 m. later. Tickets at 115, 363, 671, 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION (Monday, July 5,) to WEST POINT by Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St., 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:40 P. M., in time to see CADETS IN CAMP, DRESS PARADE, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c. Returning on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD trains. $1 for round trip.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

New York Central Fourth of July Excursions.

Excursion tickets at above rates now on sale at all New York Central Ticket Offices in New York and Brooklyn.
Arrangements have been made with leading hotels at resorts named for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.
Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central.

New York to Niagara Falls and return	9.25
New York to Clayton (Thousand Islands) and return	8.25
New York to resorts in the Adirondack Mountains and return	Single Fare for the Round Trip.
New York to Lake Chautauqua and return	10.00

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GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Diners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and ballyards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. foot 8th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:50 2:50, 3:50 P.M.. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 2:10, 3:10, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 6, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
S. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,
BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Mgr.
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Romantic Moriches, on South Side of Long Island.
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CENTER MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
A model Summer resort, ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; luxuriously appointed and select family hotel; capacity over 250; perfect cuisine; pure water; Broadway orchestra; dancing; two hours from New York; terms reasonable; send for illustrated booklet.
GEO. E. HALLOCK, President.

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SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1318 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot of Whitehall St., New York; 238 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or 2 cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from West South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.
Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

Swept by Ocean Breezes
CLIFTON HOUSE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Right on water front. A select Family Hotel. Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing, music; 200 rooms. JENKINS & CYIFFTON, Props.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, Shelter Island Heights, Suffolk County, N. Y.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool; superior accommodations. Terms, $7.00 to $10.00 per week; circular.
J. C. BINGHAME, Manager.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest equine house in the country; restaurant, liquors and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager.
P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED'K H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.**
P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; pure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ROCKY POINT INN,
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLD FORGE, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars apply to
GAGE & PERRY.
Or F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 2,700 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Reached in Four Hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Address
W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
Information H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean.
A. POPE.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

SUNSET COTTAGE, 400 5TH AV., ASBURY Park; fine airy rooms; good table; prices moderate. D. STRUVE.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Through parlor cars New York to Hotel Grounds. Call at 3 Park Place for Illustrated Circulars.
ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE NEWPORT, R. I.
Now Open. Special Rates for July and Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r, Newport, R. I. New York Office at Windsor Hotel.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. HALL, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 130d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boat, arriving at 130d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ARTHUR KILL and RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. On Monday, July 5th, leave on Saturday's time. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Excursions by this Line, enabling parties to spend the
FOURTH OF JULY
at points on the Hudson River.
Grand Independence Day Excursion July 5 on above time table.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Au. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friederich der Grosse....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Kuenigen Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, July 3, 10 AM Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, July 8, 7 AM Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, July 29, 10 AM Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, July 8, 8 AM Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN**, by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....July 7 PARIS.....July 28
ST. LOUIS.....July 14 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK.....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
West'nland, July 7, noon Berlin, July 21, noon
Southw'k, Jy. 14, 4:30 PM Noordland, July 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS
Round the World.
Two Limited Parties to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
Leave Vancouver Sept. 13; San Francisco Oct. 21.
EGYPT AND PALESTINE.
Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25. Everything strictly first-class.
Illustrated programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 204 South Clark St., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
City of Rome....Saturday, July 3, noon
Anchoria, July 10, noon Circassia, July 31, noon
Furnessia, July 17, noon Ethiopia, July 31, noon
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage.
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 3, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., July 10, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Cabin to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, July 7, Noon Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
Teutonic, July 14, Noon Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
Adriatic, July 21, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM Auranta, July 24, noon
Umbria, July 10, 1 PM Umbria, July 31, 7 PM
Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM Lucania, Aug. 7, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St. (Penn. R. R.), Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
***6:15, 6:40 A. M.** daily, (Sunday *9:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
***7:55, 8:15 A. M.** daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON (week days), ELMIRA (week days), ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
***10:25, 10:50 A. M.** Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
***11:55, 10:50 A. M.** daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***12:55, 4:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; parlor car for Wilkesbarre.
***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Slatington.
***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at

NEW YORK TEACHERS MEET

First Day's Session of the Convention Held in the Normal College Largely Attended.

DR. GUNNISON'S ADDRESS

Rochester Chosen as Next Place of Meeting, and Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—Discussion on Influence of Normal Schools.

By far the largest gathering the Normal College ever contained within its walls assembled there yesterday for the first morning session of the New York Teachers' Convention. The chapel where the main body met was filled to overflowing, the classrooms where the several sections and sub-sections discussed educational topics had every seat occupied, and in the aisles, containing the school exhibits, a constant stream of sweltering humanity pushed its way hither and thither.

The main session opened with a brief business meeting, at which Rochester was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected: Dr. James Lee, President; William J. O'Shea, Arthur L. Goodrich of Utica, Miss Mary E. Tate, and Miss Mary E. Long of Oswego, Vice Presidents; Schuyler F. Herron of Elizabethtown, Secretary, and S. McKee Smith, Treasurer.

The programme of the day was ushered in with a musical selection by the Mandolin Orchestra of Grammar School No. 23, led by Bernard F. Cecire. Dr. Walter B. Gunnison then delivered an address on "Relation of Home and School." He began by speaking of the changes that have taken place in the school administration for the past twenty or thirty years, and declared that perhaps most of them were the result of an intelligent adaptation of methods to changed conditions, and therefore entirely beneficient in their effects.

He concluded: "It is useless to say that the lack of efficiency in our schools is due to incompetent teachers, to our poor courses of study, or to the character of our supervision. It is the crowding of our children into classes of abnormal size that is responsible for most of the inefficiency."

In the kindergarten section the address of Inspector James L. Hughes attracted considerable attention. He presented an exhaustive review of the results attained from the kindergarten.

"The Influence of Normal Schools Upon the Public Schools of the State" was the principal subject of discussion at the meeting of the normal section. Frances B. Palmer of Fredonia read a paper on the subject, pointing out that the normal schools of New York have raised the standard of scholarship and have improved the methods of instruction.

The High School Congress adopted a resolution recommending to the State Department of Public Instruction the establishment of a Department of Educational Economy, for the purpose of diffusing among the public school teachers of this State all possible practical information on the following subjects: Labor as represented by the pupil, capital—the teacher, the workshop—the school, raw materials—text books, tools—brains, and the product—knowledge.

At the evening session the programme comprised drills and educational gymnastics by school children, and an address by Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who confined himself principally to the obligations which the State is under to the schools.

The first of the two days' session of the New York State Art Teachers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Normal College Training School. Edward D. Farrell, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt of the Public Education Association, delivered addresses of welcome, which were responded to by Walter S. Goodnough, director of drawing in the Brooklyn public schools. The subject of discussion was "What is Involved in a Scheme of Art Instruction for Public Schools of a Great City?"

ELOCUTIONISTS IN SESSION.

Fourth Day of the Convention of the National Association.

The fourth day of the convention of the National Association of Elocutionists at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, began yesterday with a session of the section of science and technique. Dr. G. Hudson Makuen of Philadelphia read a paper on "Defective Speech: Its Diagnosis and Treatment."

At the session of the main body Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, delivered an address on "Ineffective Oratory."

The next paper was read by George Lansing Raymond of Princeton, N. J., who took for his subject "The Study of Elocution as Related to Literature." A discussion followed, and was taken part in by George W. Cable and Willis Fletcher Johnson.

In the section for methods of teaching the opening paper was "How to Teach Extempore Speaking." Other subjects were "How to Organize Elocution Classes in Colleges," "Class Methods of Teaching Vocal Principles," "Practical Methods for Arousing the Lethargic," "The Best Text Books," and "Correlation of Education and Literature."

The section of "Interpretation" was given over to a discussion of "How Far Shall Public Readers Make Use of Vocal Imitation or Vocal Suggestion?" Papers were read by E. Livingston Barbour of New Brunswick, N. J., and Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl.

In the evening Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh gave a reading from Robert Browning's "Fra Lippo Lippi," Mrs. Mary Ward Van Vorst of Albany recited the bower scene from Tennyson's "Becket," and Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker of Erie, Penn., read a selection from George Eliot's works.

NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE.

Committee Authorized to Select Suitable Plans for New Building.

A meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm Streets. The board approved of the agreement submitted by Trustee Ketcham entered into by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Trustees for the site on Convent Avenue, where it is proposed to put up the new buildings of the college.

This resolution was approved: "That the Executive Committee, representing the Board of Trustees, be and they hereby are authorized to take under the provisions of Chapter 168, Laws of 1895, suitable plans for the buildings of the College of the City of New York, to be erected pursuant to said act, and for the buildings and construction of said college buildings and for that purpose to employ such expert assistance as they may deem advisable, and to report to the board thereon."

FATHER HEWIT IS DYING.

Head of the Paulist Community Very Ill at the Monastery.

The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D., Superior of the Community of the Paulist Fathers, lies in a dying condition in his apartments in the monastery, on Fifty-ninth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. It was thought yesterday that he could survive but a day or two at the most.

Father Hewit has been in feeble health for several years. He is about eighty years old, and a few months ago he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Roman Catholic priesthood. He graduated from Amherst College in 1839, and succeeded the Rev. Father Hecker as the head of the Paulist community. About two months ago he was compelled to take to his bed.

The New Registered Letter Law.

The registered letter law, by which the Government becomes responsible for mail up to the amount of $10, became operative yesterday. Until the law passed the last Congress, the Government assumed no responsibility for registered matter. Acting Superintendent T. F. Rooney of the Registry Department of the New York Post Office said yesterday that the new law would not be in operation here until instructions were received from the Postmaster General. Mr. Rooney believes that the new law will greatly increase the registered letter business.

LEGAL NOTES.

BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Isidore Neuman, who had procured a loan of $2,600 on bond and mortgage from the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, claimed to have paid all but $2,086, which he tendered, and upon the tender being refused, brought an action against the association to compel it to accept the tender and cancel the bond and mortgage. The defendant claimed that $2,409.14 was due. The plaintiff had paid a total of $998, but was credited with but $190.86 reduction of the principal. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below in favor of the defendants. Justice Follett, who gives the opinion, says that this inequitable contract should be canceled in case any fact was misrepresented which induced the plaintiff to enter into it. A statement made to Neuman by the association, which was bound by its articles of association to exercise the utmost good faith toward all of its borrowing members, that it had earned in the past 15 or 20 per cent. per annum, was a representation which related to an existing fact, and if that be false, the borrowing member was entitled to rescind his contract—certainly upon paying the sum loaned with the legal rate of interest. The effect of making good a deficiency in the earnings of a mutual building loan association by taking the amount from funds paid in by stockholders and transferring the sum to a so-called "expense fund," pursuant to a by-law, was held not to be permissible. "The learned trial court, in disposing of this case," Justice Follett says, "failed to find whether the material representation that 'defendant had made from 15 to 25 per cent. per year' was true or false. The evidence in this case would not only justify, but, I think, requires a finding that the representation was false, and because of the failure of the trial court to find upon this question, the judgment must be reversed and a new trial granted."

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JURY TRIAL ERRONEOUSLY REFUSED.—Louisa C. Rohrbach, who owned abutting property in a street in this city in which the elevated railroad is operated, brought an action against the Manhattan Railway Company for an injunction and damages. In 1891, while the action was pending, she conveyed the property to Ruth R. Hutton, and afterward assigned to the latter all her claim for damages for impairment of the rental value of the premises caused by the maintenance and operation of the railroad during her ownership. Mrs. Hutton, after her substitution as plaintiff, served a supplemental complaint, which, however, contained no allegation that there had been any trespass committed which affected the value of the premises or their use during the time of her ownership. The Appellate Division has reversed judgment recovered below by the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Ramsey, that the action, after such conveyance and substitution, was merely one for the recovery of damages which the assignor had sustained during the time of her ownership of the premises; that the action was triable by a jury and not otherwise, and that it was error for the trial court to refuse the defendant's demand for a jury trial.

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ACTION UNDER TAXPAYERS' ACT NOT AVAILABLE.—James Rogers, who was lessee of a wharf and bulkhead on the North River at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, took possession, in addition, without any right, of a strip of land owned by the city in the rear of the bulkhead, and divided therefrom by a carriageway, which he used for the piling of brick and lumber discharged from vessels at the wharf, or to be shipped at that point. When the Dock Department passed a resolution to oust Rogers from the premises, he brought an action, under the taxpayers' act, to restrain it from enforcing the resolution. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment given below in favor of the city, holding, by Judge Gray, that such an action cannot be maintained by a party occupying city property, to restrain a threatened interference with his possession by one of the city departments. The usual and ordinary remedy for the redress of injuries to real property is held to be legal, and not equitable. Courts of equity interpose an anticipatory remedy only under special circumstances. The prevention of irreparable injury, or multiplicity of suits, or where the remedy at law is inadequate, are the usual grounds for such interposition.

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COVENANT AGAINST INCUMBRANCES.—The Seventy-third Street Building Company in its suit against Francis M. Jenks to recover damages for breach of covenant against incumbrances appealed to the Appellate Division from judgment awarding only nominal damages. The Court holds, affirming the judgment below, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that a person who was a subsequent grantee of the property to which the covenant related, which was broken when the original deed was delivered, cannot sue to enforce the covenant. The general rule is stated to be that a grantee under a deed containing a covenant against incumbrances, who has not been disturbed in his possession, and who has not paid the mortgage or other money lien on the land, is not entitled in an action for the breach of the covenant to recover more than nominal damages. This plaintiff was not disturbed in his possession, and had not paid any incumbrances.

CAUGHT A TEN-POUND BASS.

Timothy Flynn Has Good Luck in Fishing at Shippan Point.

Among the reports of early catches of big fish is that made by Timothy Flynn, proprietor of the billiard rooms at 117 Nassau Street. Mr. Flynn, who has a badly sunburned face to show for proof, says that he made a visit to Shippan Point, near Stamford, Conn., on Sunday last, and while there he tried his luck fishing. The result was the capture of a ten-pound striped bass and two large weakfish, besides smaller fry not worthy of consideration by a real fisherman.

"It was a little early in the season," said Mr. Flynn yesterday, "and under the circumstances I consider my catch a good one. This warm weather should make the fishing good, and I think it is going to be a fine season for those who love the sport."

COL. WARING GAINS HIS POINT.

His Salary Schedule Sustained—Bond Issues Authorized.

Col. Waring got his schedule of salary increases passed by the Board of Estimate yesterday, despite the opposition of Mayor Strong and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. Col. Waring asked for $20,000 to increase the salaries of Superintendents and section foremen. The last Legislature authorized the Commissioner to make this increase.

The board rejected the proposition of the Board of Education to build a wooden schoolhouse at Morris Heights.

The Controller was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $349,036 to pay awards for land for the new concourse above the Harlem River. The issue of bonds to the amount of $2,636,548 to purchase land for the widening of Elm Street was also authorized.

Crushed Under a Heavy Stone.

Peter Reilly, a truck driver of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, was crushed to death by a stone which weighed several tons, yesterday morning, at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road. Reilly had the stone on his truck, when the truck was overturned and he was thrown off, the stone falling upon him.

Shipment of Money South.

The sum of $200,000 was shipped to New Orleans yesterday from the Sub-Treasury in this city. This was the second shipment of this kind from New York this season. The money is to be used to move the cotton crop, and further demands of like nature will be awaited with interest, as a gauge of the business conditions in the country tributary to New Orleans.

The Fourth at Manhattan Beach.

A fine programme has been provided for to-morrow night at Manhattan Beach, and another attractive one is being prepared for Monday night. Fire balloons will be sent up, the United States flag will be set in fire above the heads of the spectators, and on the whole line of the stage fronting the lake will be placed set pieces, intended to represent some epoch, person, or symbol connected with the history of the country.

Justice Holbrook Reappointed.

Justice W. C. Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions, whose term expired yesterday, was reappointed by Mayor Strong for a term of ten years.

NO WATCHES FROM JAPAN

Senator Gear's Fears of Cheap Japanese Competition Shown to be Groundless.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN MAKERS

United States and Switzerland the Only Two Watch-Making Countries—The Industry a Failure in Japan—Watches Can Be Made Here as Cheaply as Anywhere.

In the telegraphic report of the tariff debate in the Senate, published in Wednesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was the following paragraph:

"Mr. Gear (Iowa) showed a Japanese watch purporting to be of American make, produced by cheap Japanese labor, and selling for $8, while the American watch of the same kind could not be produced for less than $17."

In commenting upon this statement, William C. Roberts, President of the New York Standard Watch Company, said: "What Senator Gear said was the veriest sort of rot. He evidently did not know what he was talking about, or else he had been grievously imposed upon.

"In the first place, there are no watches made in Japan at the present time. A few years ago some promoters who had started watch factories at various points in the West—none of which succeeded—found themselves in California with a lot of old machinery. They took it to Japan and started a factory at Osaka. It ran for a time, but the output was never large and never became a factor in the watch market. One or two of its make may have been brought to this country as curiosities, but there was never any attempt made, as far as I know, to sell them in this country to any extent.

"As a matter of fact, even if they had our improved machines and tools to work with in Japan, they could not compete with us without getting American operators to run the machines. The Japanese are skillful with their hands in many ways, but the faculty of guiding and operating machinery so as to get the best results is quite another thing from manual dexterity, and Americans have the machine operating theory in its highest development. Then, too, we in this country are always improving our machinery, that of to-day being in many respects an advance over that of five years ago. It is now largely automatic, with the result that we are producing watches cheaper than ever before.

"At the present time there are practically only two watch-producing countries in the world—the United States and Switzerland. The latter, while producing some fine high grade watches, turns out an inferior low grade watch, which its makers sell more cheaply than those produced here. Still, we sell our makes all over the world, including Japan, in competition with theirs, and at a higher price. American watches are known and valued in all countries, and we are able to hold our own in that line against cheap labor, whether it be Swiss or Japanese."

D. L. Stafford, Secretary of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, said: "Senator Gear's statement is all wrong, and without basis of fact. Even if it was true that they could make a watch in Japan for $8, I will venture to say that we could make a better one for less money in this country. There are excellent movements—equal to the requirements of the average business man—which are made in this country for $4 each. That leaves a margin of $4 to put a nickel or silver case on it. Of course there are much cheaper movements than these made, and watches are sold here as low as $2 and $2.50 that will keep fair time for a few years. This talk about cheap labor is misleading. In our factories the use, and consequently the cost, of labor, has been minimized. The work is largely done by automatic machines that turn out perfect and uniform work. In one factory that I recently visited I saw single machines that performed five different operations each, and a single girl was all the labor required to run any one of them. There is absolutely no danger of our watch trade being swamped by the Japanese."

At the offices of the Waltham, Elgin, and Waterbury Watch Companies these views were concurred in. They are all selling watches in Japan, and they do not fear Japanese competition, either in this or other countries.

At the Custom House the following statistics of the value of watches imported into this country from Japan were given:

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, not any.
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, $29.
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, not any.
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, $40.
At the Port of New York for present fiscal year, not any.
Total value of watches imported from Japan since July 1, 1892, $69.

A CITY'S FORGOTTEN LAND.

Jersey City Rediscovers Ownership of Forty Acres on Hackensack River.

Jersey City some years ago acquired a tract of about forty acres on the Hackensack River, with a view to constructing a system of docks. The officials who had control of the city at the time neglected to obtain the necessary legislation, and in the lapse of time the city's ownership was forgotten. The deeds were discovered about five years ago by Corporation Counsel Edwards, and the project was then revived, with the same result as in the first instance. Yesterday Good Government Association No. 1 sent to the Street and Water Board a communication asking the Commissioners to take prompt measures to secure control of the entire city front on the Hackensack River, and either build docks or lease the property to private owners for the same purpose.

Sudden Death of F. M. Stetler.

Frederick M. Stetler, sixty-six years old, of 15 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his office, at 288-9 West Street. Apoplexy is believed to have caused his death. Mr. Stetler was the head of the firm of F. M. Stetler & Son, warehousemen. A few minutes before he was stricken, he entered his office and asked his son, Henry J. Stetler, to bring him a glass of water. Then he sank into a chair, from which he fell unconscious. A physician was summoned, but Mr. Stetler died before he arrived.

Mr. Stetler was thrown from a trolley car in Jersey City about three months ago, and had not been well since, having suffered from several hemorrhages as the result of his injuries.

Russians Charged with Embezzlement

Judko Kaplan, who was formerly a clerk in the Bank of Kiew, Russia, and Gustav F. Verpi, formerly in the Russian postal Service at St. Petersburg, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Semple yesterday on the charge of embezzling 27,000 rubles. They pleaded not guilty, and the examination was set down for July 7. The two prisoners were remanded to Ludlow Street Jail.

Rapid Transit Committee Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday George L. Rives and Charles Stewart Smith were appointed a committee to frame the details, plans, specifications, and contract for the construction and operation of the Rapid Transit Railroad. The President of the commission was added to the committee, and was also authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur.

Noble Taken Back to Auburn.

"Dan" Noble, known to the police as bank thief, forger, and general crook, was taken to Auburn Prison Wednesday to serve out the term of five years to which he was sentenced in the seventies, but did not complete. He escaped, after serving more than half his term, and crossed the ocean, where his career of crime startled the Continental police.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY WINS.

Supreme Court Reverses a Judgment Recovered Against It by John A. Stewart for Charging Excessive Fares.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed a judgment recovered in a district court by John A. Stewart against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for a penalty of $50, under the railroad law, for charging fares in excess of the legal rate.

Stewart boarded a cable car in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to reach a point near Park Row. When the car reached Houston Street it stopped, and the conductor told the plaintiff he would have to take the next car, as the one he was on did not go any further. The plaintiff got off and waited three or four minutes for an approaching car, and boarded it while it was in motion, and when the conductor was inside.

On coming out upon the platform, the conductor demanded the fare, and was told it had been paid to the conductor of the first car. The conductor insisted, and two blocks below told plaintiff he could not go further unless he paid. Plaintiff got off and boarded the next down-town car, and paid his fare when demanded without objection.

"If the plaintiff," Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion, says, "boarded the second car by direction of the conductor of the first car, in order to complete the passage to his place of destination, and was compelled to leave the second car upon refusal to pay an additional fare, a case for the recovery of damages for breach of contract would seem to be made out, and he would be entitled to compensation for loss of time, the additional fare paid, and the injury to his feelings. That is not the remedy the plaintiff pursued.

"Instead of suing for breach of contract, the plaintiff brings this action for a penalty. It is quite manifest that the statute was intended, not to afford a remedy for breach of contract, but to punish an attempt to exact more than the legal fare from passengers in railroad cars or trains; and that it cannot be extended to cover the case of an attempt to collect what is supposed by the conductor to be the one fare which he is required to receive from a passenger.

"If the conductor who had first collected plaintiff's fare attempted in the same car to collect it again, under the impression it had not been paid, the case would not be within the statute, because it would not be an attempt at overcharge, but the result of inadvertence or mistake, which is expressly excepted by the statute invoked. The result is the same, undoubtedly, where the conductor of the car to which the plaintiff has been transferred attempts to collect the same fare, in ignorance of the passenger's right to continue his riding. In such case there is no attempt to make an illegal charge or exaction. The action is therefore misconceived."

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Charges Against Capt. Colligan Disapproved—Chaplain to Resign.

Col. John G. Eddy, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, has disapproved the charges preferred by Lieut. George C. Butcher of Company F against Capt. Michael J. Colligan of that company. Col. Eddy after an investigation sent his report to Brig. Gen. James McLeer as directed.

A recruiting boom has struck the Forty-seventh, due chiefly to the approaching visit of the regiment to the State Camp at Peekskill.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington has announced his intention of resigning the Chaplaincy, which he has held since May 6, 1891. Poor health is the reason for his action.

MEETING OF THE DOCK BOARD.

Resolution Affecting the Pay and Hours of Employes.

Dock Commissioner Monks yesterday introduced a resolution, at a meeting of the Dock Board, looking to placing all mechanics and laborers in the department on the pay basis of the same class of employes in the other city departments and at the Navy Yard.

The resolution also fixed eight hours as a day's work. President O'Brien and Commissioner Feinstein objected to the resolution. The matter was finally settled by the acceptance by Commissioner Monks of an amendment which eliminated all reference to the Navy Yard.

THE OVERCROWDED CARS.

Inspectors Report to the Board of Health Many Violations of Law.

President Wilson of the Health Board has received reports from the Inspectors who were detailed two weeks ago, after complaints had been received from citizens about open cars being overcrowded, to find out the exact cause of the overcrowding and what danger there might be to passengers in rounding the curves of the cable roads.

On June 19, the Inspectors, during the two hours' observation at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, found 1,750 passengers standing in 135 cars that passed. On the same day, at Seventh Street, 361 passengers were standing in 56 north-bound cars of the Third Avenue line. On the Broadway line, on the same day, 668 passengers were standing in 71 open cars as they passed Twenty-third Street. On the Sixth Avenue horse car line, 39 cars were reported as having 200 passengers who could not find a seat.

President Wilson intends to give the officials of the several roads which have been under observation an opportunity to confer with him, and, if possible, arrive at some conclusion concerning the dangerous curves, of which so much complaint has been made. An effort will also be made to induce the companies to provide straps on open cars for passengers to hold themselves from being pitched out when rounding the curves.

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

New Regulations Went into Effect Nearly All Over the World.

The new "rules of the road at sea," which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, June 13, went into effect yesterday. As in most respects they are the old rules perfected and made more precise, it is not expected that seamen will have much difficulty in following them.

There are slight changes in fog signals, providing greater safeguards, new provision for small craft, and some optional lights already used in parts of the world, the new rules simply providing how they shall be used, if used at all. Such is the new rule that provides that an extra steaming light (a white light) may be used, affording a range, the lights to be displayed fore and aft, the after one to be fifteen feet higher than the one forward, which is compulsory, the horizontal distance being greater than the vertical between them.

The new rules are the outcome of the deliberations of the Washington Marine Conference in 1889, in which Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Siam, Spain, Venezuela, and the United States participated.

The only countries having a merchant marine which have not since ratified the rules are Turkey, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Zanzibar, and Venezuela. It is expected that the Venezuelan Congress will soon take action in the matter. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the world's shipping is affected. The rules obtain throughout the world, except where they conflict with local regulations.

The new rules governing navigation in the harbors and inland waters of the United States will go into effect Oct. 1.

Fire on a Theatre Balcony.

The fire engines were called to the Manhattan Theatre, at 1,285 Broadway, shortly after 6 o'clock last night. The outer balcony of the eighth story was discovered ablaze. The fire was extinguished in a few minutes. The loss will not exceed $25. A large crowd assembled, and for a few minutes traffic on Broadway was blocked.

Mrs. Emil L. Boas Sails.

Mrs. Emil L. Boas and maid and Master Herbert Allan Boas left for Europe yesterday by the Normannia.

Appointed School Inspector.

Josephine Everett Stone, 30 East Seventy-fourth Street, was appointed a School Inspector yesterday by Mayor Strong.

WOE OF THE SCHILLINGS

Pleasant Outing of the Alderman's Friends Marred by Only Two Unhappy Circumstances.

MAN FELL OFF A TALLY-HO

Then a Hayseed from Staten Island Played Poker with New York Politicians, and After He Had Gone They Discovered Marked Cards.

There was a great time at Gifford's, S. I., yesterday, that having been selected as the scene of the third annual outing of the Joseph Schilling Association. The organization was named in honor of Alderman Joseph Schilling, and exists to do him credit. He was elected as an Alderman, but is now part of Tammany, and consequently his following includes representatives of several elements in politics, all practical.

The association went to the island on three tally-ho coaches, each drawn by four horses, and driven with the active assistance of metallic horns and voices. A number of guests preferred less exciting methods of transportation. Aldermen Oakley, Murphy, Clancy, Campbell, Goetz, Goodman, Goodwin, and Dwyer and ex-Aldermen Owens, Morgan, and Barmouth were present. The party, when it finally gathered at Carroll's Hotel, Gifford's, was over 200 strong.

Only two calamities marred the pleasures of the day. One of these was the tumble of a member of the association from the roof of one of the coaches, causing the dislocation of an elbow. The other threw a diaphanous mantle of gloom over the assemblage—a mantle through which the sun of hilarity shone fitfully and rather faintly.

The man looked innocent and friendly, and had the soil and atmosphere of Staten Island all over him. Therefore, when he arrived inexplicably at one of the several flowing kegs of beer distributed about the hotel grounds, he was welcomed. He was an affable man and edged himself not only against the beer kegs but also against the several peaceful, pastoral, light limit games of poker which were in quiet progress.

Devastation followed his footsteps as death follows the plague. Judgment of the value of hands seemed to vanish in his baleful presence. It was only after he disappeared in the afternoon that comparison of notes developed the fact that soon after his entrance in each game the cards in use had become sticky and he had volunteered to obtain a new pack and had done so.

Until the shadows of evening fell men were sadly examining these cards. They were the crookedest cards ever used against the rankest countryman at a race meeting. They were marked by the margins and split at the corners, thinner than wafers, flexible as rubber, and they had despoiled men who have lived in New York all their lives, and who thought they were informed. There was a general feeling that it will be a long time before the prestige of the Schilling Association recovers from the blow. Members said they would not have minded it so much, even if it had happened in New Jersey, but that the thought of a selected assortment of city politicians being robbed by a rural card sharp from the wilds of Staten Island was more than they could endure.

"Brickey" felt especially blue over it for a while. He is a young man of Irish derivation and with red hair, accustomed to pin his faith to the Schilling Association and to vote and labor in strict accordance with its decisions. When he heard the news he proceeded immediately to immerse his sorrow in beer. It was such a large sorrow that it required a quantity of beer, and consequently when he appeared in the hotel back lot to do his prescribed turn for the general entertainment—a sparring match with a champion from Harlem—he was unable to do anything except knock himself down, which he did repeatedly in each round. He subsequently entered himself conscientiously in all the later events, and fell down in each. He even took part in the Alderman's race, limited to 200 pounds or over, and magnanimously met the objection to him as under weight by voluntarily handicapping himself with a couple of extra gallons of beer.

Despite the drawbacks, however, the occasion was unanimously voted to be a success, and Alderman Schilling and the association were congratulated. The baseball game was stopped by the striking out of the entire nine going first to bat in the first inning, but the bowling, foot racing, dinner, and other athletic exercises went off well.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

They Decide to Sue the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund.

Commissioner Sturgis reported to the Fire Board yesterday that he is unable to collect from the officers of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund the share of the fund derived from foreign insurance companies, which is due the Firemen's Pension Fund.

The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund collects every year by law a tax from all insurance companies incorporated outside of this State and doing business here. On whatever business these companies do here the fund gets 2 per cent. In 1896 a law was passed allowing the New York Fire Department Pension Fund 45 per cent. of this 2 per cent. fund. But this 45 per cent. that Commissioner Sturgis said he cannot collect. He also stated that it amounts to $54,000. The board decided to sue for the money.

A communication was read from Howard Payson Wilds, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, in response to a request by the board, for permission to build vaults under proposed new firehouses. Mr. Wilds stated that the city would have to be paid by the Fire Department at the rate of $2 a foot for the privilege. The board thought it strange for one department of the city to pay the city for permission to do necessary work.

Verdict Against a Bicyclist.

A jury before Coroner Dobbs yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict charging Emil Erhardt, a vocal music teacher of 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, with carelessness in running down with his bicycle on the evening of June 11 a man eighty-two years of age named Edward C. Boughton of 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Boughton died of concussion of the brain. Coroner Dobbs fixed bail at $1,000 for the appearance of Mr. Erhardt before the Grand Jury. Bail was furnished.

O'Brien an Acting Inspector.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was promoted to an Acting Inspectorship by Chief Conlin yesterday afternoon. The promotion is made because O'Brien, ranking with Police Captains, and being brought into contact with them during the performance of his duties, has been embarrassed in giving orders to men who were his equals. By giving him a superior rank the Chief believes that all this will be obviated.

Died from Carbolic Acid.

Frank McGrath, twenty-three years old, a clerk, who lived with his parents at 121 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning from accidental carbolic acid poisoning. McGrath was taken with cramps and went to one of the closets to get some cholera mixture. He mistook a bottle of carbolic acid for the mixture and swallowed some of it. He was taken at once to the hospital, but the physicians could not save him.

Entertained by Mr. Flint.

Charles R. Flint gave an informal and private luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon to E. H. Conger, the new Minister to Brazil, who will sail for his post to-morrow, and Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister to the United States. August Belmont and several other bankers and merchants were present.

Roof Garden Opening Delayed.

Because the stairways to the roof of the Educational Alliance Roof Garden, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, is not completed, the opening of the garden was not made last night. Superintendent Spectorsky expects to complete the work by Tuesday of next week, and that the roof garden will then be thrown open.

Half rates on the New York Central to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains for Fourth of July; along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley. New York to Chautauqua and return only $10.00.—Adv.

Never mind what the thermometer says, if you look and feel cool.

Serge, crash, nun's cloth—all will do it.

The cheaper-than-the-price negligee shirts may seem bargains now; wait till you wear them among well-dressed men. Good ones here as low as $1.

The steamer is not the only place you need a rug; but on the trains; as a bed-covering; as a shawl—in Europe. $3 to $19.50.

Straw hats and bathing suits are necessities now, not luxuries.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway,
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BAPTIST DEBTS TO BE PAID.

Two Mission Societies Raise More Than $236,000, Thereby Securing John D. Rockefeller's Offer of $250,000.

There was rejoicing in the rooms of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, 111 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, over the success of the efforts to raise $236,000 by general contributions from Baptists. Much more than this sum had been pledged up to yesterday noon, thus complying with the condition upon which John D. Rockefeller agreed to give $250,000 toward paying the debts of the Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Society. The combined debts of those two societies last January were about $486,000. Mr. Rockefeller offered to give $250,000, providing the balance of $236,000 was raised from other sources by July 1 of this year.

An appeal for contributions was made in February, and nearly $250,000 has been received, either in cash or in good pledges. Contributors have until next October to make good their pledges. H. L. Moorehouse, Field Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, said last evening: "We have received enough to secure Mr. Rockefeller's generous gift, and I presume that there will be something in excess of the required $236,000. We are all very thankful."

Money and promises of money have come from every part of the United States, and the contributions have ranged from 50 cents to $5,000. Half a dozen residents of New York gave $5,000 each. About $75,000 was raised in New York State and Northern New Jersey; nearly $80,000 came from New England, $30,000 from Pennsylvania, $14,000 from Ohio, $6,000 from Indiana, and about $15,000 from Illinois. Steps will be taken to discharge the outstanding liabilities of the two mission associations some time next Fall. The debt of the Missionary Union is about $304,000, and that of the Home Mission Society $182,000.

INDEPENDENCE DAY TRIPS.

New Yorkers Have Choice of Excursions by Rail and Water.

Extra facilities and special rates have been provided by the railroad and steamboat companies for the residents of New York and Brooklyn who desire to spend the Fourth of July away from the city. The Albany Day Line has arranged for "a grand Independence Day excursion" on Monday. Boats will leave the usual landings on the regular schedule time for a sail up the river. Concerts are given on the boats. Persons who wish to spend three days out of town can leave here Saturday morning and return early on Monday morning by the steamers New York or Albany. Excursion tickets on this line are good during the season.

Excursion trains to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, and the Adirondacks will be run over the New York Central Railroad at greatly reduced rates. The round trip fare to the Falls is $9.25, to Clayton (Thousand Islands) and return, $8.25, and to any point in the Adirondacks, one-half the usual fare.

The Erie Railroad has an attractive programme of excursions for Sunday and Monday. Two express trains will leave each morning for Shohola Glen, and the price of round-trip tickets has been fixed at $1. Special excursion trains will also run to Greenwood Lake, the round-trip fare to the Glens having been reduced to 75 cents. The Erie people will also take an excursion to Niagara Falls for $8 the round trip. Starting on Saturday the tickets will be good to return up to Monday night.

A large fleet of Glen Island steamboats will ply at frequent intervals both Sunday and Monday between the regular landings and that popular resort up the Sound. Excursion tickets will be 40 cents.

A Fourth of July excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback has been arranged by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Boats for special train, which will have a lunch car attached, will leave the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 o'clock A. M. on Monday. Returning, the excursion party will arrive in New York about 9 P. M.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run an excursion to Chautauqua Lake, the fare for the round trip being $10.

Several excursion trains to Niagara Falls will be run over the West Shore Railroad on Saturday, the first one starting at 10 o'clock A. M. The cost of the round trip will be $8.

The Ramsdell Line of Hudson River steamers leaving Pier 24, North River, makes daily excursions to Cranstons, West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg.

WHY BROOKLYN HURRIED IT.

Pushed a $470,000 Settlement that Otherwise Would Have Been Divided Among the Boroughs.

Mayor Wurster, together with Corporation Counsel Burr and Controller Palmer, representing the City of Brooklyn in the Litchfield estate litigation, formally accepted yesterday the proposition of the representatives of the estate to settle the claims of the city by the payment of $470,000 in cash, in addition to $250,000 already paid.

The settlement of the estate was hastened in order to allow Brooklyn to receive the money for her own purposes. Had it been delayed until after Jan. 1 next, the money would have gone to the credit of Greater New York.

Monument for Soldiers and Sailors.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee, which has in charge the erection of a monument to the soldiers and sailors in this city, held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and chose six architects, who are to submit plans for a monument before Sept. 1. Each architect is to receive $200 compensation for his work, the best plan submitted will be chosen, and the author of it made architect of the work. The architects may submit either a shaft or memorial arch if an arch can be built for $250,000, which is the amount at the committee's disposal.

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Saturday, July 3.

The Sale of Gutenberg's Bible
Other sales here and abroad and the only copies known. The record of prices broken.

Americans in Babylonia
Explorations at Nippur, the great city of six thousand years ago.

Emerson and John Sterling
Letters of these two fast friends who never saw each other.

French Literature in Our Times
Its evolution as outlined in the work of George Pellissier.

Samuel Sewall's World
The Puritan times he lived in and the curious, Pepys-like diary he wrote.

A Year's Book Auctions
A review of the season in New York—Its great features.

Burns's Character and Genius
The striking essay on that topic in Wallace's new edition of Chambers's work critically considered.

A Remembrance of Mazzini
His life in London as Felix Moscheles recalls it.

Topics in Paris
Francais's successor at the Institute—Puvis de Chavannes to be married—Reichenberg's resignation—Success of Duse.

Irving and the Siddons Memorial
The unveiling and the speech the actor made.

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